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ANDREW THE GLAD

BY

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS

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CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

Thus urged the darky braced himself and succeeded in putting the whole tree into a commotion, at the height of which there was a crash and a scramble from the top limb and in a second a ball of gray fur descended on his woolley head, knocked him off his perch and crashed with him to the ground. Then there ensued a raging battle in which were involved five dogs, a long darky and a ring-tailed streak of coon lightning, which whirled and bit and scratched itself free and plunged into the darkness before the astonished hunters could get more than a glimpse of the melee.

"Coon, coon!" yelled the negroes, and scattered into the woods at the heels of the discountenanced dogs. Mr. Possum, saved by the stiff fight put up by his ring-tailed woods-brother, had taken this opportunity of unhanging himself and departing into parts unknown, perhaps a still more wily citizen after his threatened extinction.

In a few minutes from up the hill came another tumult, and Jake raised a shout of "two possums," which served to hasten the scramble of the rest of the party through the underbrush to a breathless pace.

Another gray ball hung to another limb and this time the derisive Jake succeeded in the shake-down and the bagging amid the most breathless excitement. It was a sight to see the sophisticated little animal lie dead and be picked up and handled in a state of seeming lifeless rigidity—a display of self-control that seemed to argue a superiority of instinct over reason.

After this opening event the hunt swept on with a rapidly mounting count and a heavier and heavier bag.

And, too, it was just as well that no one in particular, save the defrauded Hobson, who was obliged to conceal his chagrin, was especially mindful of the whereabouts of Caroline and the poet. In fact, it would have been difficult for them to have located themselves in answer to a wireless inquiry. Andrew had started out from the hiding tree with the intention of cutting across the trail of the hunters at right angles a little up the ravine, and he had trusted to a six-year-old remembrance of the lay of the land as he led the way across the frosty meadow and up the ridge at a brisk pace. Caroline swung lithely along beside him and in the matter of fences took Polly's policy of a hand up and then a high vault, which made for practically no delay. They skirted the tangle buck bushes and came out on the edge of the bluff just as the hunt swept by at their feet and on up the creek bed. They were both breathless and tingling with the exertion of their climb.

"There they go—left behind—no catching them!" exclaimed Andrew. "No possum for you, and this is your hunt! I'm most awfully sorry!"

"Don't you suppose they will save me one?" asked Caroline composedly, and as she spoke she walked to the edge of the bluff and looked down into the dark ravine interestedly.

"You don't want the possum, child, you want to see it caught. The negroes get the little beast; it's the bagging that's the excitement!" Andrew regarded her with amused interest.

"I don't seem to care to see things caught," she answered. "I'm always sorry for them. I would let them all go if I got the chance—all caught things." A little crackle in the bushes at her side made her move nearer to him.

"I believe you would—release any caught thing'—if you could," he said with a note of bitterness in his voice that she failed to detect. A cold wind swept across the meadow and he swung around so his broad shoulders screened her from its tingle. Her eyes gazed out over the valley at their feet.

"This is the edge of the world," she said softly. "Do you remember your little verses about the death of the stars?" She turned and raised her eyes to his. "We are holding a death-watch beside them now as the moon comes up over the ridge there. When I read the poem I felt breathless to get out somewhere high up and away from things—and watch."

"I was 'high up' when I wrote them," answered Andrew with a laugh. "Look over there on the hill—see those two old locusts? They are fern palms and those scrub oaks are palmettos. The white frost makes the meadow a lagoon and this rock is the pier of my bridge where I came out to watch one night to test the force of a freshet. Over there the light from Mrs. Matilda's fires is the construction camp and beyond that hill is my bungalow. That's the same old moon that's rising relentlessly to murder the stars again. Do you want to stay and watch the tragedy—or hunt?"

Without a word Caroline sank down on the dried leaves that lay in a drift on the edge of the bluff. Andrew crouched close beside her to the windward. And the ruthless old moon that was putting the stars out of business by the second was not in the least abashed to find them gazing at her as she blustered up over the ridge, round and red with exertion.

"Were you alone on that pier?" asked Caroline with the utmost naivete, as she snuggled down deeper into the collar of the sweater.

"I'm generally alone—in most ways," answered Andrew, the suspicion of a laugh covering the sadness in his tone. "I seem to see myself going through life alone unless something happens—quick!" The bitter note sounded plainly this time and cut with an ache into her consciousness.

"I've been a little lonely, too—always, until just lately and now I don't feel that way at all;" she looked at him thoughtfully with moonlit eyes that were deep like sapphires. "I wonder why?"

Andrew Sevier's heart stopped dead still for a second and then began to pound in his breast as if entrapped. For the moment his voice was utterly useless and he prayed helplessly for a thread of self-control that might aid him to gain a sane footing.

Then just at that moment the old genie of the forests, who gloats through the seasons over myriads of wooings that are carried on in the fastnesses of his green woods, sounded a long, low, guttural groan that rose to a blood-curdling shriek, from the branches just above the head of the moon-mad man and girl. For an instrument he used the throat of an enraged old hoot-owl, perturbed by the intrusion of the noise of the distant hunt and the low-voiced conversation on his wonted privacy.

And the experienced ancient succeeded in precipitating the crisis of the situation with magical promptness, for Caroline sprang to her feet, turned with a shudder and buried her head in Andrew's hunting coat somewhere near the left string for cartridge loops. She clung to him in abject terror.

"Sweetheart!" he exclaimed, giving her a little shake, "it's only a cross old owl—don't be frightened," and he raised her cheek against his own and drew her nearer. But Caroline trembled ond clung and seemed unable to face the situation. Andrew essayed further reassurance by turning his head until his lips pressed a tentative kiss against the curve of her chin.

"He can't get you," he entreated and managed a still closer embrace.

"Is he still there?" came in a muffled voice from against his neck where Caroline had again buried her head at a slight crackling from the dark branches overhead.

"I think he is, bless him!" answered Andrew, and this time the kiss managed a landing on the warm lips under the eyes raised to his.

And then ensued several breathless moments while the world reeled around and the vital elemental force that is sometimes cruel, sometimes kind, turned the wheel of their universe.

"I'm not frightened any more," Caroline at last managed to say as she prepared to withdraw, not too decisively, from her strong-armed refuge.

"He's still there," warned Andrew Sevier with a happy laugh, and Caroline yielded again for a second, then drew his arms aside.

"Thank you—I'm not afraid any more—of anything," she said, laughing into his eyes, "and I really think we

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

"I'M NOT AFRAID ANY MORE."

TEUTONIC ALLIES, IN SUPREME EFFORT TO CRUSH RUSSIA, FORCE WORLD'S BIGGEST BATTLE

Warsaw is Objective Point in New Amageddon, With More Than 5,000,000 Men Engaged == Berlin Claims Polish Capital Will Fall in August.

London, July 19.—The supreme effort of Germany and Austria to crush Russia is now in full swing, with the Teutonic allies meeting with success at every turn. Confident predictions are made in dispatches from Berlin today that Warsaw will be in German hands by the middle of August.

The Germanic armies in Poland are led by three of the most brilliant soldiers in the empire—General von Buelow, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Field Marshal von Mackensen. The army of General von Buelow is driving toward Riga in order to cut the lines of communication leading into Warsaw from the north. In northern Poland the troops of Field Marshal von Hindenburg are advancing, while the Russians are falling back toward the Narew river. In southern Poland the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen are within a few miles of the Lublin-Cholm railway and already dominate it with their artillery.

On von Buelow's right is General von Eichhorn, who is being held up by the great Russian fortress Ossowetz. On von Eichhorn's right is General von Gallwitz, whose name appears for the first time in large operations. After capturing Pzasnysz he now is pushing forward to attack the Narew and its tributaries.

Five Million Men Battle.

Five million men are believed to be engaged in the gigantic battle, with Warsaw the objective of the Teutonic hosts. Never in the world's history has there been a conflict in which so many men and big guns were engaged. In the sector of southern Poland alone there are approximately 3,000,000 at grips over a battle front 100 miles long.

The great struggle of the Germans is to reach the Lublin-Cholm railroad, but Grand Duke Nicholas has regrouped his Russian forces with such skill that the Germans are hard put. The Russians are assisted by the topography of the country, the battlefield lying amid swamps and stretches of thick undergrowth.

On the famous Rawka and Bzura lines there is comparative quiet, which is also reflected on the southwest side of Warsaw, but to the southeast the movement against Lublin, which was temporarily checked, is again in full swing.

The Russians must fight a defensive battle for the possession of Warsaw or abandon all of Poland. The Germans are considered undoubtedly to prefer the first issue, hence the Russians, in the opinion of many military observers, are likely to attempt a complete withdrawal with their armies intact.

Teutonic Victories.

Briefly, the Austro-German gains show:

1. The army of General von Buelow, under the general offensive commanded by von Hindenburg in the north has crossed the Windau River, driven back the Russians in a great cavalry battle, captured 2,461 men and officers and advanced on Autz, on road to Riga, with capture of 3,620 more men today. Petrograd admits the German capture of the village of Podossie and the crossing of the Oryzc.

2. General Gallwitz, by daring charges, has captured three successive lines of Russ defenses north of Przasnysz and advanced to the Dziclin Lipa river, forcing the Russians who were evacuating Przasnysz to fall back to prepared defenses in the rear of Ciechanow and Krasnosielc. From this position the Russians were again driven back in one sweep for five miles when the German advance forces broke through the new lines south of Zielona.

3. A general Austro-German offensive between the Vistula and the Bug rivers after seven successive attacks captured a Russian stronghold and menaces the main Russ position. Petrograd admits this offensive, but claims repulse of attacks against Podlifie, Widolaz and Bikhova. Petrograd admits the Teutonic offensive east of Grobovetz penetrated their entanglements, but says they were afterward repulsed. The Russians also claim repulse of attacks near Krilow, Sokol and Kalassov on the Bug and the capture of many prisoners.

4. Between the Dniester and the Vistula General von Mackensen has resumed terrific attacks, capturing 6,380 men, 28 officers and nine machine guns. After taking the Russian advanced position in this vicinity the Teutons penetrated the Russ line west of Vieprz, southwest of Zrasnocow. West of the Upper Vistula General Woyrsch has resumed a violent offensive with his Austrian troops.

On Western Front.

Western front continues quiet without a sign of any new development. The Italians report some progress east of Trentino, where the invaders are now striking toward one of the two railroads serving Austria's Trentino forces.

News dispatches from Athens report hard fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, with the forces of the entente allies attacking strong the whole front. The attacks are said to have been successful, but there is no definite news as to the extent of the ground reported to have been gained.

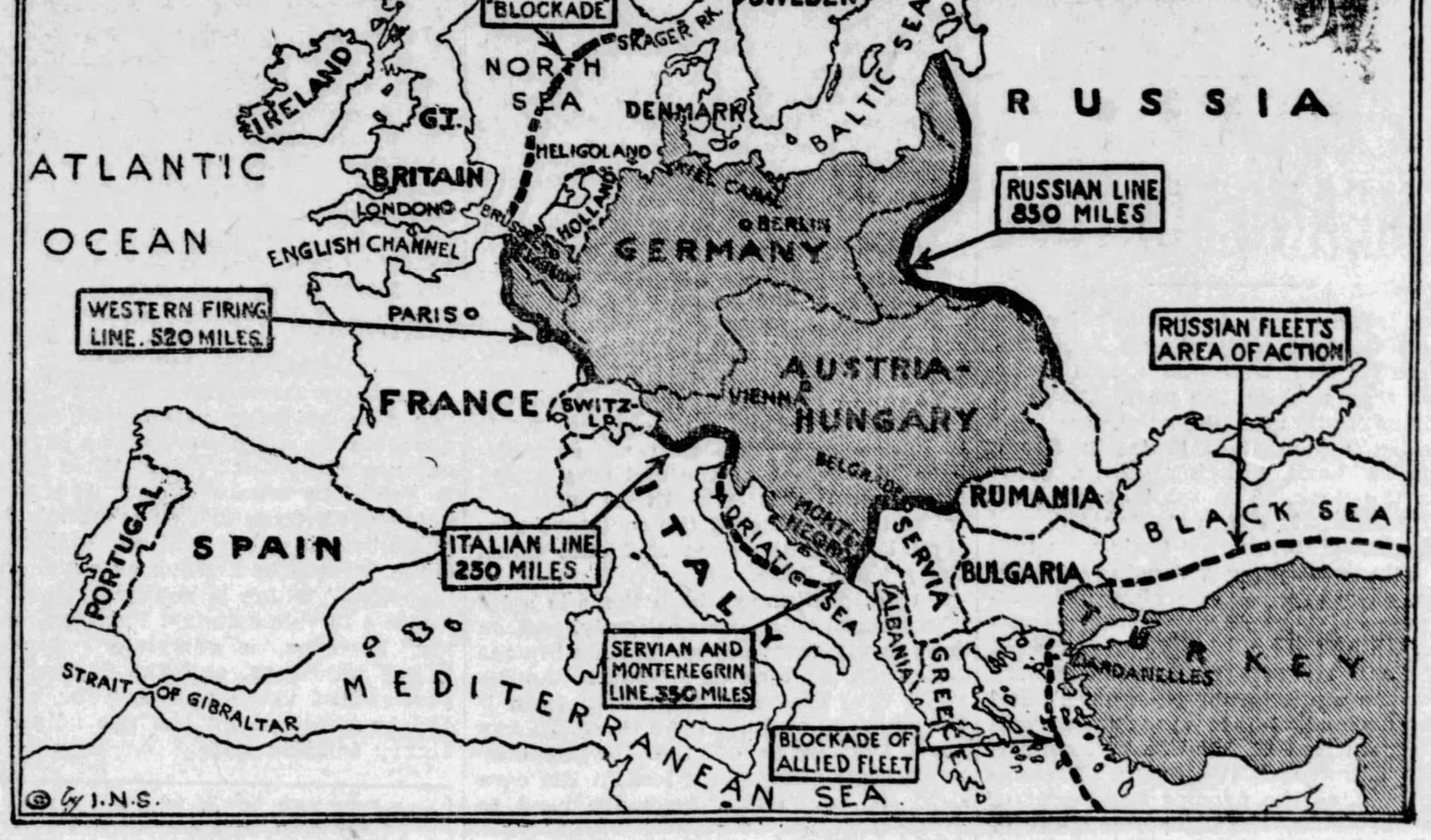
RUBBER TREES AND SCENERY USED ON STAGE NOW

Pneumatic scenery and stage settings are now being used in an endeavor to make them more realistic and at the same time conserve the portableness and convenience of the present type of flat and built-up paper and wood forms. This is made of a rubberized fabric and so arranged that it may be inflated quickly and moved about with ease. The idea has been worked out in reproducing trees upon the stage, with the result that they appear very real from a short distance. A very large oak tree may be collapsed and packed in a small space for shipment.

RICE PRODUCTION IN HAWAII IS DECREASING

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining skilled workers, the high cost of land and water, and the increased cost of labor, rice production in Hawaii (which has been averaging over 25,000,000 pounds annually) is decreasing at the rate of about 10,000 bags a year. It is estimated by a Honolulu paper that the 1915 crop will be 60,000 oags less than that of 1909.

THE WAR ZONE, POSITION OF ARMIES AND THE NEW BLOCKADE OF GERMANY



The map shows at a glance the present firing line of eight nations at war, with about 7,000,000 Germans and Austrians fighting against a slightly greater number of allied Russians, French, English, Belgians, Italians and Serbs.

It also shows how nearly complete is the blockade that has been thrown around Germany and Austria by their foes, against all food or supplies going into either country. Against this blockade, the submarine is now Germany's only weapon. England's command of the sea is otherwise undisputed.

CUNARDER ATTACK UPSETS STATUS OF GERMAN NOTE

Submarine Fires on Orduna Without Warning==American Passengers Are Aboard the Vessel.

New York, July 17.—The British passenger liner Orduna, with 227 passengers aboard, 21 of whom were Americans, was attacked without warning by a German submarine at 6 o'clock in the morning of July 9, 16 hours out of Liverpool, on her way to New York. Announcement of the attack was made by the ship's captain, Thomas McComb Taylor, and passengers, when the Orduna reached here today.

A torpedo was fired at the steamer and missed it by 10 yards. Twenty minutes later a submarine rose to the surface, possibly a different submarine from the one that launched the torpedo, and for half an hour thereafter pursued the steamer, firing shells which whistled over the decks above the heads of passengers standing there with their lifebelts on.

Ten minutes before the attack a sailing ship with two American flags painted on her side was seen ahead. Capt. Taylor became suspicious of this craft and began meneuvering his ship. Then came the attack, the first warning of which was the streak of the torpedo which whirled through the water and missed the Orduna's stern by 10 yards or thereabouts.

The Attack Described.

Baron Rosenkrantz, one of the group with the captain on the bridge, described the attack in detail.

"We left Liverpool about 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th," he said. "At 5:55 o'clock by my watch, the first missile, a torpedo, was fired.

"A few minutes before that, however, we saw a small sailing ship just ahead of us. She had two American flags painted on the side that was turned to us. She was broadside to us, and seemed to be beating up the wind. We could see her over the bows.

"Captain Taylor apparently became suspicious of this boat. We noticed that the course of the ship was changed, so that the little vessel ahead would be given a wide berth. I could see that we could pass far astern of her if we kept to the new course.

"Some of those aboard said that the sailing ship was hiding a submarine behind her. Of this I can't say."

Thomas H. Graham of Liverpool, one of the passengers on the deck at the time, interrupted Baron Rosenkrantz to express his firm conviction that such was the case.

"The torpedo come at us from the port, and the submarine that loomed up was abaft our starboard quarter.

"This may be accounted for by the fact that Captain Taylor had been speeding the Orduna in a zigzag course. Possibly it was another submarine. I don't know.

Opened Fire on Ship.

"At any rate, she opened fire on us immediately, she seemed to have the range, too. The first shell fell uncomfortabley close, and threw up a fountain of water. Captain Taylor swerved again and showed the submarine only the liner's stern, making as small a target as possible.

"Before the first shot was fired, however, immediately after the torpedo missed us, the stewards ran to the staterooms and told the passengers to get ready. Most of the passengers were asleep. They dressed hurriedly, some of them with the assistance of stewards and stewardesses, and when the first shot was fired were assembled on the upper deck, each passenger at his allotted place at the life boats. As a further precaution each passenger put on a life belt.

"The second shot passed over the heads of the passengers. We could hear the scream of the shell. Apparently the submarine was aiming at the bridge and the wireless. We heard the wireless crackle and knew that the captain had sent out a wireless call for help.

"The third shot came within a few minutes—not more than five. It passed very close over the deck. In fact it seemed to graze one of the lifeboats after. In a few seconds the officers shouted an order, not excitedly, but calmly, and it seemed the order was just an everyday affair. There appeared to be no excitement on the surface. All aboard, passengers, crew and officers, seemed outwardly calm.

Passengers Ordered Below.

"'All passengers to the deck below,' was the order.

It was obeyed quickly and without excitement. As the passengers went down the steps the lifeboats were lowered a few feet to the level of the deck below. The passengers assembled in their places at the lifeboats as before.

"I went below with my wife, but couldn't see very well there, so came back upon the upper deck and looked through my glasses at the submarine. I tried especially to get some idea as to her identity, but could not. The sun was shining and the sea was smooth, but I failed to find out anything more than that the vessel was attacked by the submarine.

"After the third shot the real chase began. Through my glasses I could see the submarine coming fast with a bone in her teeth, with the spray of the waves washing back over her bows. A fourth shot whistled over our heads.

Escapes the Submarine.

"The Orduna was gaining. She ran a zig-gag course, all the time showing the submarine only the stern and outmaneuvering her pursuer. The distance between us grew longer, the shots became fewer, and finally, after about half an hour, the shots ceased altogether and the submarine disappeared.

"Some little time after the submarine disappeared, a small vessel, which appeared to be very fast and evidently a converted yacht, came close by and steamed along with us for a little distance. I afterwards learned that this vessel was a warship, and I was told on the way across that four British warships had answered the wireless call of the Orduna and had started towards us. They were turned back, I was told, when we were out of danger.

"I cannot, therefore, understand why no news of the attack had reached America, for it was certainly known to the British admiralty. Nor can I understand why the admiralty failed to give us a convoy.

"The day we sailed, a few hours before we were attacked, we passed the White Star liner Adriatic, bound in from New York. She was convoyed by two torpedo boats."

Among the 21 Americans aboard was William O. Thompson, of Chicago, who is counsel for the federal commission on industrial relations. Mr. Thompson saw the attack, and upon his arrival here said that he would write a protest to Washington setting forth the details of the attack as he saw it.

Mr. Thompson was very indignant. He said that the attack was deliberate, and pointed out that it was upon a westbound liner, not heavily laden with cargo, and carrying no ammunition whatever. This, he said, he expected to embody in his protest to the administration at Washington.

LABORED FOR LOVE AND WON A BLUSHING BRIDE

Student Tends Furnace and Gets Prexy's Daughter.

There are plenty of college romances, but there never was a romance like the one that has recently come to light out west 'neath the classic shades of Wheaton, Ill. Although the college itself is anything but frivolous, the hero of this story was so prosaic that he was not even typical.

John Blanchard had passed his 30th birthday and had got religion before it ever occurred to him that he needed a better education. Then he went to Wheaton to get it, after spending a few months at the Moody Bible institute, in Chicago.

When Blanchard arrived in the college town, he needed money. It so happened, also, that Charles A. Blanchard, president of the college—a namesake merely, and not a relative—needed some one to take care of his horse, tend the furnace and run errands. Student Blanchard secured the job.

During the next few weeks Blanchard unconsciously became a campus character. His one suit had been made to measure back home in Foley, Ala., and the village tailor had embodied in it several ideas of his own. It was certainly "different." Besides all this, the wearer was very tall, very slender and very solemn.

President Blanchard had a daughter, Jane, aged 24, who was also rather serious. Jane proceeded to take a decided liking for the hard-working student. The result was, that before he had finished his first academic year, student Blanchard put a startling proposition before President Blanchard.

"But how are you going to support her?" demanded "prexy" when he had recovered from his astonishment. "Jane must have another home as good waiting for her when she leaves this one."

Student Blanchard pondered deeply several days, then departed from Wheaton, and did not appear again for two years. The other day, however, John returned to Wheaton in a new Foley suit. He bore a marriage license and a photograph of a home that was just as good as the one Jane had. He explained to Blanchard, Sr., that he owned the farm on which the house stood, that he was prosperous and that he was doing mission work in Alabama.

"Shall I call Jane?" he said.

President Blanchard is a man of his word. The lady's name is still Jane Blanchard, but there is a "Mrs." on the front end of it, and none other than her father performed the ceremony.

MANY CABINET CHANGES IN NINTH ADMINISTRATION

There were more changes in the cabinet of the ninth administration of the United States than any in the history of the United States. The campaign which preceded it was known as "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," which elected General William Henry Harrison, with John Tyler as Vice President. Harrison died one month after his inauguration on March 4, 1841.

When Tyler became President he retained the same cabinet members, but they soon resigned, and by the end of four years the country had had five secretaries of state, four of the treasury, four of war and five of navy. The cause of these rapid changes was owing to the fact that Tyler had broken faith with the party that had elected him.

VILLA'S FORCES SUFFER DEFEAT

Lose Cananea, Most Important Mining Camp, After Battle.

Washington, July 19.—Carranzistas under General Calles occupied Cananea, the most important mining camp in Mexico, at noon yesterday after the Villa forces under General Acosta had been driven from the pass of Anivacachi, near Naco, the state department today wa sinformed by Vice Consul Cochran at Nogales.

The message was dated 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The consul reported that the Villistas, who are under the authority of Governor Maytorena, of the state of Sonora, were defeated in the pass yesterday morning. They had 1,600 men, while General Calles' forces numbered 3,000. The Villistas turned and fought the Carranzistas again at Kilometer Ten and San Jose on the railway south of Naco.

The Carranzistas took possession of Cananea at noon and telegraph communications then were cut. Many of the wounded were taken to Naco.

Mexico City Starving.

American Consul Silliman reported the arrival of large quantities of food at Vera Cruz and that wireless communcation between Vera Cruz and Mexico City probably would be established today by means of the new stations at Chapultepec installed by General Carranza.

Famine conditions in the capital are described by a Red Cross report received today. Dated July 1, it says more than 100,000 women on the previous day applied to the international committee for food tickets. Only 40,000 were available.

"Where formerly 200 persons a day went to the slaughter house to get the blood that is saved and given away," the report says, "there are now 2,000 daily besieging the gates. Near there, the other day, 2,400 people were seen struggling to get pieces of a dead horse."

Shanklin Ordered Home.

Arnold Shanklin, American consul general in Mexico City, is on his way to Washington, under orders from the state department, to report upon conditions. Incidentally it was admitted Mr. Shanklin had been withdrawn temporarily from duty in Mexico City to avoid continuation of friction with Senhor Cardoza, the Brazilian minister there.

ATTEMPT MADE TO SLAY FRANK

While Asleep Georgia Prisoner's Throat is Slashed by Trusty.

While he was asleep in the Milledgeville, Ga., state prison, Saturday night, an attempt was made to kill Leo M. Frank, whose death sentence was commuted recently to life imprisonment by retiring Governor Slaton.

The attack upon Frank was made by William Creen, a life-term convict, who says he alone is responsible. The assault took place in the dormitory while the victim was asleep. All lights were out at the time. Creen is said to have had the knife secreted in his prison clothing.

Frank's jugular vein was cut, but neither the spinal cord nor the windpipe were injured.

So sudden was the attack no guard had time to interfere. Frank fell to the floor, his cries calling the attention of guards, who switched on the lights. Blood was spurting from Frank's wounds and he, with the assistance of another prisoner, was trying to make his way back to bed.

Monday Frank's condition was reported much worse. The jagged cut in his throat was swollen and his temperature was high.

Various reports have been in circulation, and the prison commission will go to the bottom of all of them. One of the reports said that Creen was aided by other convicts, another stated the attack on Frank was planned by his friends to create sympathy for him and gain an early parole. It was pointed out in this connection that had Creen really intended to kill Frank, it would have been easy to have severed the sleeping man's head from his body.

One of the peculiar developments of the case was the receipt by Governor Harris of a telegram signed by a dozen citizens of near Columbus, asking that Creen be pardoned.

Abe Martin

ALL SOUPS SERVED WITH MUFFLERS

International law has caused quite a calm among our town pump statesmen.

Wealth may not bring happiness, but it enables you t' take a vacation an' go after it.

THE BEASTS OF TARZAN

By Edgar Rice Burroughs

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

For the better part of a week he roamed the jungle with his new friend, partly because of a desire for companionship and partially through a well laid plan to impress himself indelibly upon their memories, which at best are none too long; for Tarzan from past experience knew that it might serve him in good stead to have a tribe of these powerful and terrible beasts at his call.

When he was convinced that he had snucceeded to some extent in fixing his identity upon them he decided to take up again his exploration. To this end he set out toward the north early one day, and, keeping parallel with the shore, traveled rapidly until almost nightfall.

When the sun rose the next morning he saw that it lay almost directly to his right as he stood upon the beach, instead of straight out across the water as heretofore, and so he reasoned that the shore line had trended toward the west. All the second day he continued his rapid course, and when Tarzan of the Apes sought speed he passed through the middle terrace of the forest with the rapidity of a squirrel.

That night the sun set straight out across the water opposite the land, and then the ape-man guessed at last the truth that he had been suspicioning.

Rokoff had set him ashore upon an island.

He might have known it! If there was any plan that would render his position more harrowing he should have known that such would be the one adopted by the Russian, and what could be more terrible than to leave him to a lifetime of suspense upon an uninhabited island?

Rokoff doubtless had sailed directly to the mainland, where it would be a comparitively easy thing for him to find the means of delivering the infant Jack into the hands of the cruel and savage foster parents who, as his note had threatened, would have the upbringing of the child.

Tarzan shuddered as he thought of the cruel suffering the little one must endure in such a life, even though he might fall into the hands of the individuals whose intentions toward him were of the kindest. The ape-man had had sufficient experience with the lower savages of Africa to know that even there may be found the cruder virtues of charity and humanity; but their lives were at best but a series of terrible privations, dangers and sufferings.

Then there was the horrid after-fate that awaited the child as he grew to manhood. The horrible practices that would form a part of his training would alone be sufficient to bar him forever from association with those of his own race and station in life.

A cannibal! His little boy a savage man-eater! It was too horrible to contemplate.

The filed teeth, the slit nose, the little face painted hideously.

Tarzan groaned. Could he but feel the throat of the Russ fiend beneath his steel fingers.

And Jane!

What tortures of doubt and fear and uncertainty less terrible than hers, for he at least knew that one of his loved ones was safe at home, while she had no idea of the whereabouts of either her husband or her son.

It is well for Tarzan that he did not guess the truth, for the knowledge would but add a hundredfold to his suffering.

As he moved slowly through the jungle, his mind absorbed by his gloomy thoughts, there presently came to his ears a astrange scratching sound which he could not translate.

Cautiously he moved in the direction from which it emanated, presently coming upon a huge panther pinned beneath a fallen tree.

As Tarzan approached, the beast turned, snarling, toward him, struggling to extricate itself; but one great limb across its back and the smaller entangling branches pinioning its limbs prevented it from moving but a few inches in any direction.

The ape-man stood before the helpless cat fitting an arrow to his bow that he might despatch the beast that otherwise must die of starvation; but even as he drew back the shaft a sudden whim stayed his hand.

Why rob the poor creature of life and liberty, when it would be so easy a thing to restore both to it! He was sure from the fact that the panther moved all its limbs in its futile struggle for freedom that its spine was uninjured, and for the same reason he knew that none of its limbs were broken.

Relaxing his bowstring, he returned the arrow to the quiver and, throwing the bow about his shoulder, stepped closer to the pinioned beast.

On his lips was the soothing, purring sound that the great cats themselves make when contented and happy. It was the nearest approach to a friendly advance that Tarzan could make in the language of Sheeta.

The panther ceased his snarling and eyed the ape-man closely. To lift the tree's great weight from the animal it was necessary to come within reach of those long, strong talons, and when the tree had been removed the man would be totally at the mercy of the savage beast; but to Tarzan of the Apes fear was a thing unknown.

Having decided, he acted promptly.

Unhesitatingly, he stepped into the tangle of branches close to the panther's side, still voicing his friendly and conciliatory purr. The cat turned his head toward the man, eying him steadily—questioningly. The long fangs were bared, but more in preparedness than threat.

Tarzan put a broad shoulder beneath the bole of the tree, and as he did so his bare leg prassed against the cat's silken coat, so close was the man to the great beast.

Slowly Tarzan extended his giant thews.

The great tree, with its entangling branches rose gradually from the panther, who, feeling the encumbering weight diminish, quickly crawled from beneath. Tarzan let the tree fall back to earth, and the two beasts turned to look upon one another.

A grim smile lay upon the ape-man's lips, fer he knew that he had taken his life in his hands to free this savage jungle fellow; nor would it have surprised him had the cat sprung upon him the instant that it had been released.

But it did not do so. Instead it stood a few paces from the tree watching the ape-man clamber out of the maze of fallen limbs and branches.

Once outside, Tarzan was not three paces from the panther. He might have

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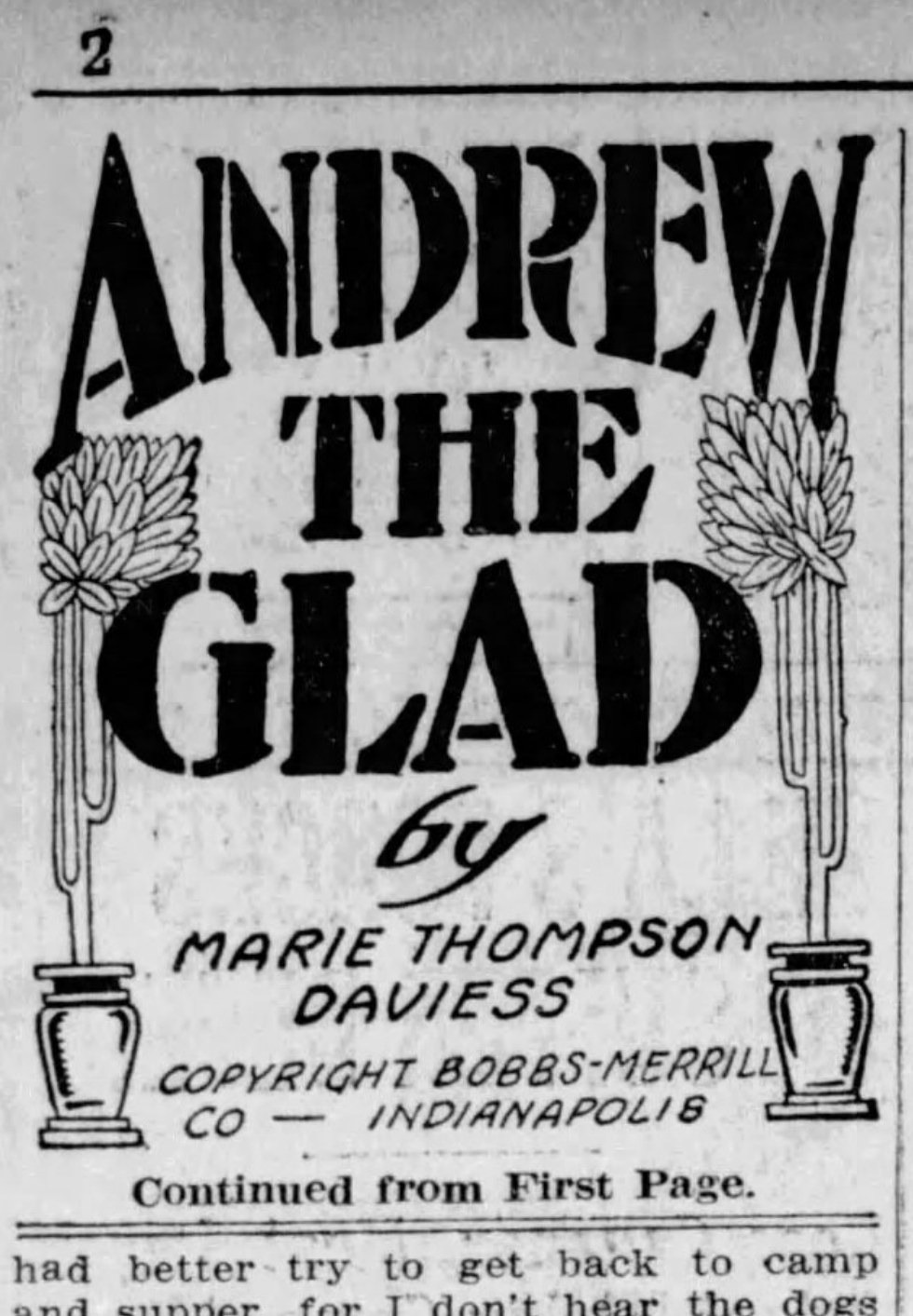

Continued from First Page.

had better try to get back to camp and supper, for I don't hear the dogs any longer. We don't want to be lost like the 'babes in the woods' and left to die out here, do we?"

"Are you sure we haven't gone and stumbled into heaven, anyway?" demanded Andrew.

He then proceeded to roll the collar of her sweater higher about her ears and to pull the long sleeves down over her hands. He even bent to stretch the garment an inch or two nearer the tops of her boots.

"Are you cold?" he demanded anxiously, for a stiff wind had risen and blew upon them with icy breath.

"Not a single bit," she answered, submitting herself to his anxious ministrations with her most engaging six-going-on-seven manner. Then she caught one of his fumbling hands in hers and pressed it to her cheek for a moment.

"Now," she said, "we can never be lonely any more, can we? I'm going to race you down the hill, across the meadow and over three fences to supper!" And before he could stay her she had flitted through the bushes and was running on before him, slim and fleet.

He caught her in time to swing her over the first fence and capture an elusive caress. The second barrier she vaulted and eluded him entirely, but from the top of the last she bent and gave him his kiss as he lifted her down. In another moment they had joined the circle around the crackling fire, where they were greeted with the wildest hilarity and overwhelmed with food and banter.

"Did you people ever hear of the man who bought a fifty-dollar coon dog, took him out to hunt the first night, almost cried because he thought he had lost him down a sink hole, hunted al' night for him, came home in the daylight and found pup asleep under the kitchen stove?" demanded David as he filled two long glasses with a simmering decoction, from which arose the aroma of baked apples, spices, and some of the major's eighty-six corn heart. "Caroline is my point to my little story. Have you two been sitting in Mrs. Matilda's car or mine, or did you roost for a time on the fence over there in the dark?"

"Please, David, please hush and give me a bird and a biscuit—I'm hungry," answered Caroline as she sank on a cushion beside Mrs. Buchanan.

"According to the ink slingers of all times you ought not to be; but Andy has already got outside of two sandwiches, so I suppose you are due one small bird. That cake is grand, beautiful. I've put it away to eat all by myself tomorrow. Andrew Sevier doesn't need any. He wouldn't know cake from corn-pone — he's moonstruck."

Just at this point a well-aimed pine cone glanced off David's collar and he settled down to the business in hand, which was the disposal of a bursting and perfectly hot potato, handed fresh from the coals by the attentive Jeff.

And it was more than an hour later that the tired hunters wended their way back to the city. Polly was so sleepy that she could hardly sit her horse and was in a subdued and utterly fascinating mood, with which she did an irreparable amount of damage to the stranger within her gates as she rode along the moonlit pike, and for which she had later to make answer. The woman's champion dozed in the tonneau and only David had the spirit to sing as they whirled along.

Hadn't Phoebe stirred the sugar into his cup of coffee and then in an absolutely absent-minded manner tasted it before she had come around the fire to hand it to him? It had been a standing argument between them for years as to a man's right to this small attention, which they both teased Mrs. Matilda for bestowing upon the major. It was an insignificant, inconsequent little ceremony in itself but it fired a train in David's mind, made for healing the wound in his heart and brought its consequences. Another reconstruction campaign began to shape its policy in the mind of David Kildare which had to do with the molding of the destiny of the high-headed young woman of his affections, rather than with the amelioration of conditions in his native city. So, high and clear he sang the call of the mocking bird with its ecstasies and its minors.

But late as it was, after he had landed his guests at their doors, he had a long talk over the phone with the clerk of his headquarters and sent a half dozen telegrams before he turned into his room. When he switched on his lights he saw that Andrew stood by the window looking out into the night. His face was so drawn and white as he turned that David started and reached out to lay a hand on his shoulder.

"Dave," he said, "I'm a blackguard and a coward—don't touch me!"

"What is it, Andrew?" asked David as he laid his arm across the tense shoulders.

"I thought I was strong and dared to stay—Now I know I'm a coward and couldn't go. I'll have to sneak away and leave her—hurt!" His voice was low and toned with an unspeakable scorn of himself.

"Andy," asked David, as he swung him around to face him, "was Caroline Darrah too much for you—and the moon?"

"There's nothing to say about it, David, nothing! I have only made it hard for her; and killed myself for myself forever. She's a child and she will forget. You'll see to her, won't you?"

"What are you going to do now?" asked David sternly.

"Cut and run—cowards always do," answered Andrew bitterly. "I am going to stay and see you through this election, for it's too late to turn the press matters over to any one else—and I'm going to pray to find some way to make it easier for her before I leave her. I'm afraid some day she will find out—and not understand why I went."

"Why do you go, Andrew?" asked David as he faced his friend with compelling eyes. "If it's pride that takes you, better give it up! It's deadly for you both, for she's more of a woman than you think—she'll suffer."

"David, do you think she would have me if she knew what I put aside to take her—and his millions? Could Peters Brown's heiress ever have anything but contempt for me? When it comes to her she must understand—and not think I held it against her!"

"Tell her, Andrew; let her decide! It's her right now."

"Never," answered Andrew passionately. "She is just beginning to lose some of her sensitiveness among us and this is the worst of all the things she has felt were between her and her people. It is the only thing he covered and hid from her. I'll never tell her—I'll go—and she will forget!" In his voice there was the note of finality that is unmistakable from man to man. He turned toward his room as he finished speaking.

"Then, boy," said David as he held him back for a second in the bend of his arm, a tenderness in voice and clasp, "go if you must; but we've three days yet. The gods can get mighty busy in that many hours if they pull on a woman's side—which they always do. Good night!"

(To Be Continued.)

THE SHEEP FLY MEANS TORTURE

The sheep that is "struck by the fly" is at first restless and excitable, stamps its feet, runs about, and sometimes trys to bite the part. Later it becomes dull and dejected, loses its appetite, and stands listlessly about, with its head hanging down, apart from the flock. The wool at the seat of the injury is rough and raised, and as the maggots burrow their way into the skin and tissues, causing suppuration, close examination shows a moving mass of them. Unless these maggots are destroyed and the wound kept clean, the torture ends in death.

"Prevention is better than cure," and in the case of "fly" it saves the animal much pain and annoyance and considerable damage to the fleece. Prevention includes the prompt treatment of shearing cuts, fighting wounds or abraisons of the skin generally at the time of the infliction, and especially of shearing wounds, which are too often neglected. The increasing employment of machines in shearing will tend to the reduction of this cause of "fly" attack.

The removal of dirty locks of wool and the trimming of the soiled parts is imperative. These precautions, however, will not always suffice, for the yolk of the wool will prove sufficient attraction unless poisoned or rendered distasteful to the fly, and the pest will sometimes strike, especially on hot days, and when there is thunder in the air.

TOBACCO HABIT COSTS AMERICANS MILLIONS

More Smoke Cigarettes, and Snuff is Popular.

Lady Nicotine costs the United States $700,000,000 every year—more than is spent for tobacco by any other nation. And the alluring nymph is becoming constantly more popular, according to the statistics of production, which show remarkable increases

Few other industries have made such rapid strides in the last ten years as the tobacco industry. Even the European war made but slight inroads into its profits. Five times as many cigarettes are now consumed in the United States as were smoked ten years ago. Then the country smoked something like three billion cigarettes. Now we consume more than 16 billion a year. Nor are cigarettes taking the place of pipe or tobacco; they are simply increasing the use of the weed by that margin. In the last ten years the production of cigarettes increased in this country 450 per cent.

The $700,000,000 spent on tobacco last year is divided approximately as follows:

Cigars	$446,000,000
Cigarettes	73,000,000
Smoking and chewing tobacco	157,000,000
Snuff	24,000,000

And dealers make the startling statement that the cigarette habit among women is on the increase. It is said that a large cigarette trade has been built up among the women by drug stores in the residential districts. Many women who would not be seen smoking a cigarette in public are said to smoke them in the privacy of their homes.

Although the United States spends only one-third as much for smoking and chewing tobacco as for cigars, the annual expenditure amounts to as much as the government appropriation for pensions. But the increase in the consumption of cigars has not been so rapid, comparatively, as the increase in cigarettes, nor so steady. Plug tobacco is just about holding its own.

Most remarkable of all, perhaps, is the stupendous increase in the use of snuff. The public has been wont to fancy that only our grandparents rubbed snuff, and that the habit was long ago extinct. But as a striking contradiction to this belief, nearly 33,000,000 pounds of snuff was consumed last year.

No, there are no dull times for the tobacco men. Even when a man is out of work he usually manages to scrape up a few pennies for a smoke or a chew. And from this Uncle Sam gets his profit in revenue—$79,986,639 last year.

Roofing Bargains!!
Ready Roofing 47¢ Per Square
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Now is the time to buy roofing. Never before were our big stocks more complete with money-saving snaps. Mail the coupon now—today, for your copy of our free Roofing Bargain Book. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing as well as ready roofing. The two snaps below are merely representative of the many money saving Bargains we are offering just now.
Lot No. H-2 8,000 squares, only, rubber surfaced roofing at 47c per square, F.O.B. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid. Roofing is one-half ply, full lengths, 4 pieces to roll; nails and cement included.
Lot No. H-1 10,000 squares only, of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets about 2 ft. by 2 ft., unpainted. Price $1.19 per 100 square feet, F.O.B. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me how to raise onion sets from seeds?—B., St. Paul, Minn.

COWPEAS WITH CORN

Perhaps the best way to plant cowpease right is with the corn, as it does not interfere much either with cultivation of cutting the corn. The time being gone for this, next best thing is to sow them broadcast at the last cultivation at the rate of about three pecks to the acre.

Even better is to use a one-horse drill between the rows of corn. If moisture conditions are favorable you will have a fine growth by fall that will be worth many dollars as hog and sheep pasture, besides being of immense value as fertilizer.

There is some contention as to the effect of this practice on corn yield. It is undoubtedly true that where moisture is deficient at the end of a growing season this growth of cowpeas takes away some of the moisture that should go to the corn and cuts down the yield a little.

On bottom lands where there is a lot of moisture this does not apply, and, in fact, many farmers can be found in the best corn sections of Missouri who declare that they got more corn than if the cowpeas had not been there. In any case, the value of the cowpea crop more than offsets any loss in the corn crop, if lambs and hogs are used to graze it.

Where seasons are not extremely short this crop can follow oats or wheat. In southern Missouri, Illinois and Indiana and southeastern Kansas many acres of wheat stubble are disked up and planted to cowpeas with good results each year. They can follow any crop that is off the ground by the middle of June, with a good chance to make a seed crop.

SANDY LAND

A top dressing of stable manure put on with a spreader at the rate of eight to 10 loads per acre would help both the wheat and the rye on sandy land but better returns will result by using this manure on the timothy. If you have no manure to use, apply to the timothy 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, 50 pounds muriate of potash, and 250 pounds acid phosphate. Sow it by hand or with a fertilizer distributor when the grass is two to four inches high.

Plow the stubble for oats, and put on the same amount of fertilizer as for the timothy. Sow 2 1-2 bushels oats per acre, 16 pounds timothy, eight pounds red top, and six pounds medium red clover.

Sow clover seed on the wheat and rye at the rate of eight pounds medium red, two pounds alsike and one or two pounds alfalfa. If the soil is sour, which can be proved by testing it with litmus paper, clover or alfalfa will not grow successfully. In this case cut the wheat and rye, plow the stubble as soon as possible, and apply about one ton agricultural lime or two tons ground limestone per acre.

Harrow it at intervals of a week or 10 days, and between August 20 and September I sow the complete mixture of grass seed as mentioned above, and fertilizer as for timothy. This should give a fine cutting of hay next year.

For additional forage there are several crops to choose from. Corn will yield the most. Put it in a silo if intending to keep cows

For potatoes use at least half a ton per acre of a high-grade potato fertilizer or a mixture made of 400 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds tankage, 200 pounds sulphate of ammonia, 200 pounds sulphate or muriate of potash and 250 pounds nitrate of soda.

WATCH SQUASH BUGS

The squash bug attacks squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers and such plants, often ruining the crop in a day, if nothing is done to overcome them. No poison can be applied that is effective, as the insects' work is done on the under side of the leaves where the poison will not reach. They also do their work in the early morning while the dew is still on the foliage. Anything with a strong odor will act as a repellant, also material like air-slaked lime or finely-ground land plaster will have a marked effect in keeping them away.

Careful watch should be kept for the first appearance of the bugs. At the first sign of them, sprinkle the hills with the dry material, on which just enough crude carbolic acid has been sprayed to give the material a strong odor. Quick action must be the watchword. One day of delay means the loss of the crop. Cantaloupe vines seem particularly susceptible to the attacks and they seem to succumb to the ravages of the insects more quickly than squashes and cucumbers.

There is another remedy frequently used, where it is obtainable, and it gives excellent result. It is fish scrap, finely ground. This may be strewn with a lavish hand as it is cheap and besides repelling the bugs, serves an excellent purpose as a fertilizer. Two dustings with the powder, if no heavy rains occur, will usually do the work. One application of the fish scrap is usually sufficient, if there are no rains to wash it away. What damage the bug does is done quickly, in fact the ravages do not usually last more than two weeks.

HARVESTING VETCH SEED

In harvesting hairy vetch seed it should be cut with a mowing machine when the oldest pods are fully ripe. The wheels of the power as well as the horses must not be allowed to pass over the cut vetch, as otherwise much of the seed will be shattered out. As the pods break open readily when dry, the greatest care should be taken in curing and handling to avoid loss of seed. It can be threshed with an ordinary grain thresher by lowering the concaves sufficiently to avoid cracking the seed.

Yields of from three to ten bushels per acre of hairy vetch seed may be expected in addition to the rye or other grain with which it is grown. A complete separation of the hairy vetch seed, from rye or wheat, is best made by use of a spiral separating mechine, known in Europe as a "Schnectentrieur," which is now manufactured for sale in this country. For local seeding, however, a complete separation is not necessary, and the desired proportions of vetch and rye or wheat can be obtained by the use of an ordinary fanning mill.

THE GARDEN

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

The adult Colorado potato beetle, which is about half an inch long, rounded, yellow in color, but striped with 10 black lines, passes the winter in the ground. When the potato plants come up in the spring the beetles appear to feed on the leaves and to lay eggs. The eggs are placed in clusters on the under side of the leaves and are conspicuous by their yellow color. In a week small plump slugs hatch, which feed on the foliage for some three weeks, then enter the ground to pupate and about three weeks later emerge as adult striped beetles.

A second generation follows the same cycle of eggs, grub, pupa and adult. Although there is much overlapping of the stages, the first generation of grubs is most abundant during July and August. It is in the grub stage that most of the damage is done, and accordingly a spraying with poison should be given to ward off their feeding. For the Palouse country it would be advisable to give applications of poison in the early part of June, July and August, but there is no set time to spray and no set number of applications.

Either arsenate of lead, one to two pounds to fifty gallons of water, or Paris green, one-half pound to fifty gallons, will serve, but in the latter case care must be taken to keep the Paris green well stirred while spraying. Gathering the adult beetles by hand, especially in the early part of the season, will go a long way toward checking the insect.—Washington Experiment Station.

THE ORCHARD

ORCHARD CARE

In seasons of drought like those through which Kentucky and adjacent states have recently been passing, the production of our orchards as well as our staple field crops is subject to a very serious reduction through lack of sufficient soil moisture to perfect the young orchard fruits. The methods of avoiding or checking this loss in the orchard are the same in principle as those adopted in producing a full crop of corn or other field crop. The most effective and usually the cheapest plan is to keep up a frequent shallow cultivation of the soil with the spike tooth, or acme harrow, or some other surface working implement.

The necessity of this frequent cultivation is often not so apparent as in the case of field or garden crops, since the foliage of the tree may continue to appear fresh and green while it is still unable to secure enough moisture to meet the additional demands of the growing fruit. Under these conditions much of the fruit drops while small, and that whihc remains fails to develop to normal size and quality.

On the other hand well authenticated instances are recorded where large and profitable peach crops have been secured in a time of drouth of more than a month's duration, by an almost daily working of the soil, when surrounding fruit farms have produced no crop worth marketing.

Under ordinary conditions the frequent cultivation of the early summer should be followed in July or early August by the sowing of some winter cover crop, such as cowpeas, soy beans, oats or rye, to be turned under early the following spring.

The persistent surface cultivation suggested above can of course be effectively carried out only when the orchard has been previously plowed and harrowed in the spring.

If the orchard is in grass or weeds, some relief from the effects of drouth may be had by cutting this growth and spreading it under the trees as far as the branches extend, adding also any straw, grass, weeds, or other vegetable matter that may be secured from other parts of the farm. This latter plan, persisted in from year to year, constitutes the "sod mulch system" and has been rather widely adopted in recent years by apple growers, as a substitute for the somewhat more orthodox method of surface cultivation followed by the winter cover crop. It is especially suited to rough or hilly lands where a system of thorough cultivation is not practicable, but some of its most enthusiastic and successful advocates are located on comparatively level lands in our neighboring state of Ohio.

In apple growing districts which have been affected with the brown or bitter rot of the fruit, spraying with the bordeaux mixture should still be continued at two weeks intervals, as a means of holding these troublesome diseases in check.

C. W. MATTHEWS.
Kentucky Station.

PEAR LEAF MITE

Pear leaf blister mite is a very common pest in many districts. It causes the leaves to blacken in spots where the mite is present. These blackened spots represent galls or swellings of the leaf tissue in the center of which the mite resides. When first forming these galls are blister-like and reddish in color. While mainly abundant on pear, the blister mite also may attack the apple, in which case the galls are brown in color. During the summer time the mites live entirely in the blisters, producing eggs and young therein. At the approach of cold weather the mites migrate to the bark of the tree, hiding themselves in rough bark around buds and twigs.

According to Dr. A. L. Melander, entomologist of the Washington experiment station, the best control measure seems to be a spraying of sulphur-lime given in early spring, when the buds are swelling. After the mites have entered the leaf tissue they cannot be exterminated, although spraying with colloidal sulphur is claimed to afford some relief. This finely divided sulphur keeps the mites from spreading, especially to the fruit. In case of bad infestation the fruit is scarred with similar blisters.

THE DAIRY

COTTAGE CHEESE

A wholesome and nutritious article of food that can be made from sour skimmed milk or buttermilk is known as cottage cheese, schmierkase, soft cheese, etc. The method of manufacture is to gently heat the soured milk to 85 to 125 degrees and to then draw off the whey through a cloth strainer. The curd is then kneaded with the hands or with a pestle to make it granular. Salt is added, and the flavor may be improved by the addition of cream or butter; however it is best to sell the cheese without the cream and to permit the customer to add cream. Caraway seed and nutmeg are added by some dairymen.

There is a large demand for cottage cheese in villages and towns and numerous dairymen are making considerable profit from its sale. It is a source of revenue to some creameries during spring and summer months.

The writer recently visited a dairy where cottage cheese is regularly manufactured. Fifteen pounds had just been made from 20 gallons of skimmed milk, which at 15 cents a pound netted the dairyman $2.25 for the 20 gallons of skimmed milk or 11 cents a gallon. Such milk when fed to calves, pigs and chickens is worth only three or four cents a gallon. That dairyman prepares the cottage cheese for market by printing it in brick shaped packages and wrapping each pound print in parchment paper. The cheese is moulded in a printer that is similar to a butter mould, except that it is slightly larger, so that each print weighs one pound. —J. J. Hooper, Ky. Experiment Station.

FOAMY CREAM

Gassy fermentation in the cream is due to the growth of gas-producing bacteria and possibly yeasts. Gasproducing bacteria come from manure and many other kinds of filth that get into milk. Therefore, the first essential in preventing their action is strict cleanliness at all stages in the handling of the milk and cream. The stables and the cows should be clean and a hooded-top milkpail used to prevent particles of manure, hair, etc., falling into the milk. The flanks and udder should be moistened with a damp cloth, to make the dust stick to the cow. The cream separator and all other utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded after each using. Thorough scalding of utensils cannot be too strongly emphasized in any case where undesirable fermentations are found in the cream.

The second essential is quick and thorough cooling of the cream and keeping it cold. The warm cream from the separator should always be cooled before pouring into the holding can, because otherwise all of the cream is warmed up each time a fresh lot is added. The cooling is especially important, because most gas-producing bacteria are particularly active when the cream is warm, while in properly cooled cream they grow more slowly; and more favorable types, such as the common lactic acid bacteria, have a greater chance to gain the ascendency. While the kinds of bacteria that get into cream largely control the fermentations that take place, the temperature at which the cream is held also has a great influence.

The condition described is hardly serious enough to warrant prohibiting shipment of the cream, because it is not necessarily dangerous to health, but very much cream of this kind would be a loss to the creamery because of the poor quality of butter resulting. The creamery might be justified in refusing to receive it. probably the best plan would be to investigate the sanitary conditions, the methods of handling and cooling the cream and the means of washing and sterilizing utensils and see if improvements along these lines would not overcome the trouble.—O. C. Cunningham, Ohio State University.

BUILT A MONUMENT
The Best Sort in the World.
"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way an Illinois man describes himself. He says:
"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion.
"The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it.
"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body.
"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
Postum comes in two forms:
Postum Cereal—the original form —must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder —dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.
Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.
"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

LIVE STOCK

GET PORTABLE HOGPEN

Many small farmers who only grow a few hogs from which to make their annual supply of bacon will find, if they will try it, that a neat and always sanitary hogpen is just what they need, says one farmer. I say it is one that it is sanitary because the pen I shall describe has no floor, and can be moved by hand any time the interior gets the least bit muddy, or the ground on which it stands becomes filthy from any cause.

Such a pen, while a good thing for any farmer, is especially suited to the small land holder, whatever he grows besides a few pigs for supplying his family with fresh and cured meat. The main object of a portable hogpen is to possess one that can easily be moved, so daily, if need be, it can be slid on a grass plot so as to get the advantage of some fresh green food. A second fine consideration is its cleanliness and freedom from foul smells. A pen is also secured that can be located most of the time not far from the house. This is handy for feeding the milk and slops from the kitchen. To keep out fowls, I surround the top with short, pointed pickets.

To construct a portable pen I use stuff such as is used for making gates. That is, slots sawed one by four inches. The best size is to make it 15 feet long and 8 feet wide. Hence, the two ends and the partition panels are made by sawing some of the long slats into two pieces. I use five of such slats for making all the panels, and so space them that a pen will be about three feet high. Thirty inches is high enough if six-inch pickets project above the top slats.

The two long or side panels are made by ripping some of the four-inch slats. Six of the one-by-two pieces are nailed to the five long slats forming each side of the pen. I put them on in pairs. Two at each end and two in the middle and one and a half inches apart. This leaves openings through which the top and bottom slats of the end and partition panels, being left six inches longer than the others, pass through, and a pin or a set of eight one-inch pins hold the entire pen in a loose but erect position.

All of the corner locks and fastenings are loosely enough constructed that in moving the pen either end can be lifted slightly from the ground with the hogs in it and moved over on fresh, clean ground its full width. This movement throws the pen into a diamond shape, but when the other end is also moved over, one has the square pen again.

BLOAT IN CATTLE

Rank grass and wet green clover or alfalfa are likely to cause bloat in cattle. Bloat may be avoided if right precautions are taken, says Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Here are a few of them:

Gradually change cows from winter grain and hay rations to fresh pastures and meadows.

Prevent indigestion, because indigestion is the direct cause of bloat.

Feed cows their usual ration of dry hay and grain before turning them out to pasture.

Keep cows off clover and alfalfa fields until dew or rain has dried off and never turn them on such fields on moisture-laden, "muggy" days.

Give cattle access to a mixture of salt and slaked lime.

Visit pastures frequently in early summer, and, if possible, take along proper remedies and instruments for relieving bad cases of bloat.

HAVE FLESHY BULLS

In the sales held so far this season bulls in thick flesh have commanded more of a premium than usual. Discussing this phase of the demand and referring briefly to his trip to South America, Secretary F. W. Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association said to some friends with whom he was conversing at a recent sale:

"One noticeable effect the Argentine demand had on the Scotch breeders was to make them bring their young bulls along in higher condition than they would ordinarily carry them. In the event that an Argentine demand should materialize in this country, only bulls in excellent condition will find favor with the South American buyers. Not halfway condition either—real thick flesh is required. By getting ready to take advantage of such a demand should one arise, our breeders would reap a twofold harvest. We would not only be getting good prices for the stock exported, but would be helping ourselves at home at the same time. It is well known that the better condition in which Scotch shorthorns have been kept as a result of the Argentine inquiry, has been of great and probably lasting benefit to the breed."

POULTRY

CHICK LOSSES

That many poultrymen are mistaking a disease known as Aspergillosis for Bacilliary White Diarrhoea is the belief of Helen Dow Whitaker, head of the poultry division of the state college of Washington. The confusion more readily results because fowls affected with either disease show diarrhoea accompanied by a whitish discharge. In both cases affected birds mope about with drooping wings, are very weak and wish to drink constantly.

Mrs. Whitaker, however, explains that Aspergillosis, or Brooder Pneumonia, as the disease is called when it affects very young chicks, is a disease of the respiratory system caused by a fungus growth which develops in the membranes of the nostrils, mouth and throat, finally affecting the lungs. It may, in time, extend to the digestive system, producing whitish or yellowish nodules in the tissues of the liver and even the intestines. Sometimes these spots are flat and slightly greenish in color, due to the growth of the mold on the surface of the diseased area. From the beginning the breathing of the birds is rapid and difficult. Death results from exhaustion or suffocation.

The disease is caused by eating musty or moldy food. The spores are most often found in the stray litter or chaff that the baby chicks are given to scratch in on the floors of their brooder, or in decaying vegetation, or in spoiled corn or corn meal. If there is an old straw or manure pile, or a rubbish heap to which fowls have access, the disease is likely to develop and one bird will transmit it to another. It is a disease difficult to cure and it hardly pays to try, especially in the case of brooder chicks, which are so weakened that if they survive they seldom develop into anything but runts.

The remedy that is generally used is to stir two tablespoonfuls of wood tar into a quart of warm water. Let the mixture stand a few hours, then put the affected fowls into a closed box or room where the tar water is dropped upon a heated brick or stone, thus making a vapor which the birds inhale. Care should be used not to smother the birds. It is also helpful to apply flowers of sulphur or tincture of iodine to the diseased passages in the mouth and throat. In all cases it is much better to burn than to bury the bodies of fowls that die with Aspergillosis.

Since little can be done in successfully treating affected fowls, the purpose of this discussion is to warn poultrymen against packing eggs for hatching in moldy or damp material, against using incubators or brooders that have been stored where they might gather dampness during the winter without first thoroughly disinfecting them, and above all against permitting fowls, young or old, access to any moldy litter, decayed vegetation, rubbish heaps, manure piles where the spores of the fungous that cause this disease may be found by them.

SOFT ROASTERS

When we furnished soft roasters to a local market, says one Ohio farmer, we began fattening about Sept. 1, when the cockerels were about four pounds weight (soft roasters are crate fed cockerels). We now sell most of ours in New York City and have our first ones ready for the Thanksgiving market. When the weather is cool enough to risk a shipment that distance (and we keep it up as long as we can buy nice young chickens), we make the work fit in with our other work; we begin as soon as we can after the silos are filled and our stock cattle are in.

We keep the wind pump going when we are dressing and let the cooling trough overflow. The temperature of the water is about 50 degrees F. and cools them as well as ice water, but no better, and not quite so quickly. We do not draw any that we ship, but draw them for our local trade, after first weighing as dressed. We find they are worth four cents per pound more drawn than dressed. Some markets require them drawn, but not table drawn. Only the small intestines are taken out without cutting any opening.

If poultry is properly dressed and cooled, it keeps better and longer than if drawn, and the carcass is very much improved if kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees F. for one or two weeks before being drawn and cooked. If any feed is left in the crop it gives a sour flavor to the carcass because the fermentation of the food takes place there. But when that is over and the feed passed out into the intestines, and the carcass cooled as soon as dressed, no bad flavors rerult. If the skin is cut to remove the entrails, bacteria enter and very soon spoil the carcass.

MARKETING FEATHERS

In estimating the profits from a flock of chickens, it should be known that the feathers from dressed fowls possess a fair value. The feathers may be marketed or they may be put to a variety of uses at home, as many a thrifty housewife knows. The small soft feathers may be used in making pillows and cushions, if first cleaned. They should be placed in heavy ticking when being used in these articles, so as not to work out.

It is essential that the feathers be carefully prepared for home use as well as for commercial purposes, as otherwise they are apt to give off disagreeable odors. The method generally employed in factories which receive the feathers from cold storage plants is to wash the feathers in a large tank containing water in which quicklime has been slacked in the proportions of a pound of lime to each gallon of water. They are kept in this tank two or three days, being stirred occasionally. Then they are rinsed thoroughly and carried to a rapidly revolving perforated basin, where they are partly dried after which they are transferred to large steam cylinders. Here they are kept moving until perfectly cured. Feathers can be treated in much the same manner at home. After they have been thoroughly washed and rinsed, either run them through a wringer or carefully press out the water by hand. Place on sieves or netting in the sun to dry.

The prices paid for clean feathers range from 15 to 50 cents per pound, white feathers bringing the higher prices. The stiff wing and tail feathers should be kept separate from the soft body feathers. Unless feathers can be marketed at once, they should be well cleaned as otherwise they are apt to decompose badly before they can be marketed and, of course, they will then be worthless.

We Will Trade Seed Wheat With You
Sell the wheat you intend to sow, or any part of it, at market price. Send us the money and we will send you seed to sow the same acreage of a new variety that is the most wonderful wheat ever produced.
Send No Money
but send the coupon below and get our full offer. We mean exactly what we say. We will trade even with you to seed one acre or a hundred acres. Also there will be no strings tied to the crop. It will all be yours to sell at fancy prices, for seed, until all your neighbors are growing this "greatest of all Wheat Successes."
Extracts from Letters
(Original letters have been submitted to Pub. of this paper.)
"One acre equals 3 of old kind." —W. J. Willis, Tenn. "Estimated 500 bu. from 8 acres."—H. B. Anstill, Ind. "100 bu. from 1 bu. sown."—W. E. Goldsmith, Ohio. "Yields twice as much as others." —J. S. Harmon, Md. "Far ahead of all others."—R. J. Hasty, Okla. "Best I ever saw. Estimated 35 to 40 bu. acre. Fultz 20 bu."—N. N. Boyer, Penna. "Yield double others; best variety I ever saw."—F. A. Walker, Kan.
If you grow winter wheat you owe it to yourself to get full particulars. Whether you are going to sow a few acres or many this should interest you more than anything else printed in this paper. Send the coupon and we will tell you how you can exchange the commonest wheat in your granary for this "Double-Money-Maker-Wheat."
142 heads on this stool
O. K. Seed Store
Dept., 8 Indianapolis, Ind.
THIS IS THE COUPON
O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 8, Indianapolis, Ind.
Without any obligation on my part please send me full particulars of the new wheat with full reports from above growers, and others, and affidavits, photographs, your offer to exchange on equal basis, etc. (Write perfectly plain.)
My Name
My Address

STARVE OUT THE HESSIAN FLY

The Hessian fly, being in the "Flaxseed" stage in wheat stubble and in unharvested wheat from June till September, or even October in the South, can be destroyed by carrying out the following methods of control:

1. Burn, where possible and safe, all stubble and ruined wheat.
2. Disk all stubble and ruined wheat immediately after harvest, where burning is impracticable.
3. Plow under deeply all stubble and ruined wheat fields before August 15, harrow the ground, and roll if necessary.
4. Harrow, disk, pasture, or otherwise effectually destroy all volunteer wheat.
5. As a measure preparatory to sowing, plow as early and deeply as existing conditions will permit; disk, harrow, and roll until a thoroughly pulverized, compact seed bed is obtained.
6. Do not sow wheat until after fly-free date.
7. Rotate your crops if possible.

FARM BRIEFS

Make successive plantings of swee corn.

Buttermilk makes good eggs and lo of them.

Hogs cannot be raised with prof without good pasture.

Take no chances with an old boa always keep behind him.

Cull the flock carefully. Make it un form. A few poor sheep in a floc spoil it.

Regularity of work and regularity feeding make long years of usefulne of the work horse.

Don't take it for granted that becau the hens are out around the farm the can get all the grit they need.

If cholera strikes a herd there is bu one thing to do; vaccinate every liv hog in the herd and do it quick.

Pork made on good pasture, wit some grain, costs about one-third les than when made in pens on dry-yar feeding.

If it is found necessary to give th young colt cow's milk, it should b diluted about half with water, an sugar added.

The work teams should have a bra mash on Saturday night. The rest o Sunday will do much to keep them i the best of condition.

Gladioli and dahlias should be i bloom by late July. There is no bul more satisfactory for the summer gar dent than the gladiolus.

To obtain the best results from an cow, she must be treated with uniform kindness, and fed and milked at regula times by the same person, if possible.

It is coming to be understood tha there is a good deal in the handling o the cow. It is not enough merely t throw, haphazard, a lot of feed into he trough.

One reason why hens fail is becaus a steady hand does not take care o them. Let it be the business of on person to see this work three time every day.

The greatest mischief in handlin farm stock comes from improper foo filthy or impure drinking water, ba lack of exercise and poor sanitar conditions.

There are hog raisers and feeder who keep hoping against hope that th deaths in their herds are due to othe troubles when in reality it is th cholera. Preventives are cheap.

In steer feeding experiments made a Purdue corn silage in the ration de crease the cost of grain $1.47 per hun dred pounds when clover hay was fe and $2:30 per hundred pounds whe alfalfa hay was fed.

Blight has been very bad in som sections this summer. Better cut ou badly infested trees and trim out in fected parts of others. Disinfect al pruning tools frequently with corrosiv sublimate and water in the proportio of 1 to 1,000.

A hog is unlike a cow in needin actually needing, exercise, that diges tion may be kept up. A growing pig o breeding animals must have somethin to do if they accomplish the best re sults. This is one place where pastur age comes in; it furnishes exercise.

Nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 pounds per acre, applied to the law just before sprinkling or before a rai hastens the growth of grass and give it a darker color. It is well to appl two or three times during the sum mer.

Every hen must lay a certain numbe of eggs each year in order to pay fo her food, care and her share of he overhead charges. The greater th number produced in excess of thi figure, the greater the profit. There i little satisfaction in conducting an en terprise that merely breaks even eac year.

A few days before grain harvestin begins the binder should be overhaule and put in as good condition as possi ble. See that the guards are tight an in line, that badly nicked or broke sections and ledger plates are replace by new ones, that the clips are so ad justed that the sickle is held firmly an makes a true shearing cut, that th knife of the binder attachment i sharp, and that all parts are well oile —Ohio College of Agriculture.

BREATHING AS A SCIENC

Machinery Aids Vastly in Savin Human Life.

New York Press.

There may yet be relief for thos persons who are described as bein "too lazy to breathe." Artificial respir ation has made such long strides i the last few years that in a century o two man may be relieved of the mo notonous job of using his rib muscle every three seconds in order to fill billion air cells with a couple of quart of air.

Just now, however, breathing b machinery is enjoyed only by such a are overcome in the subway, or blo out the gas, or go out beyond th ropes at Coney Island after takin correspondence school swimming les sons, or from a few other causes ar reduced to the condition of not bein able to breathe for themselves.

Breathing by machinery has passe far beyond the "roll-him-on-a-barre stage. It has been reduced to a sci ence, although, perhaps, not to a exact science. Human lungs are to mysterious to let all their secrets b revealed in a hurry.

WILSON STRONG; PARTY IS WEAK

Poll of Nation Shows Policy is Approved Except as to Mexico.

Washington, July 14.—President Wilson is much stronger politically with the people of the United States than his party.

He is stronger than he was six months ago, generally because of his treatment of the European war situation, particularly the Lusitania incident. Whether or not his popularity is of a kind that can be turned to political account in the election in 1916 is uncertain, depending largely upon future developments in the foreign relations of the United States.

The President's economic and domestic policies and his Mexican record are unpopular.

These conclusions are based upon letters received from responses to inquiries sent out by the New York Sun's Washington bureau to more than 500 political friends and acquaintances throughout the country.

The Sun's report on business conditions are much of the same character as those that have come to the federal reserve board. In the agricultural communities the people are not complaining, as a rule, but in industrial localities there is depression, except in those particular industries engaged in the manufacture of war supplies. Crops are promising and the farmers appear to be reasonably prosperous and happy.

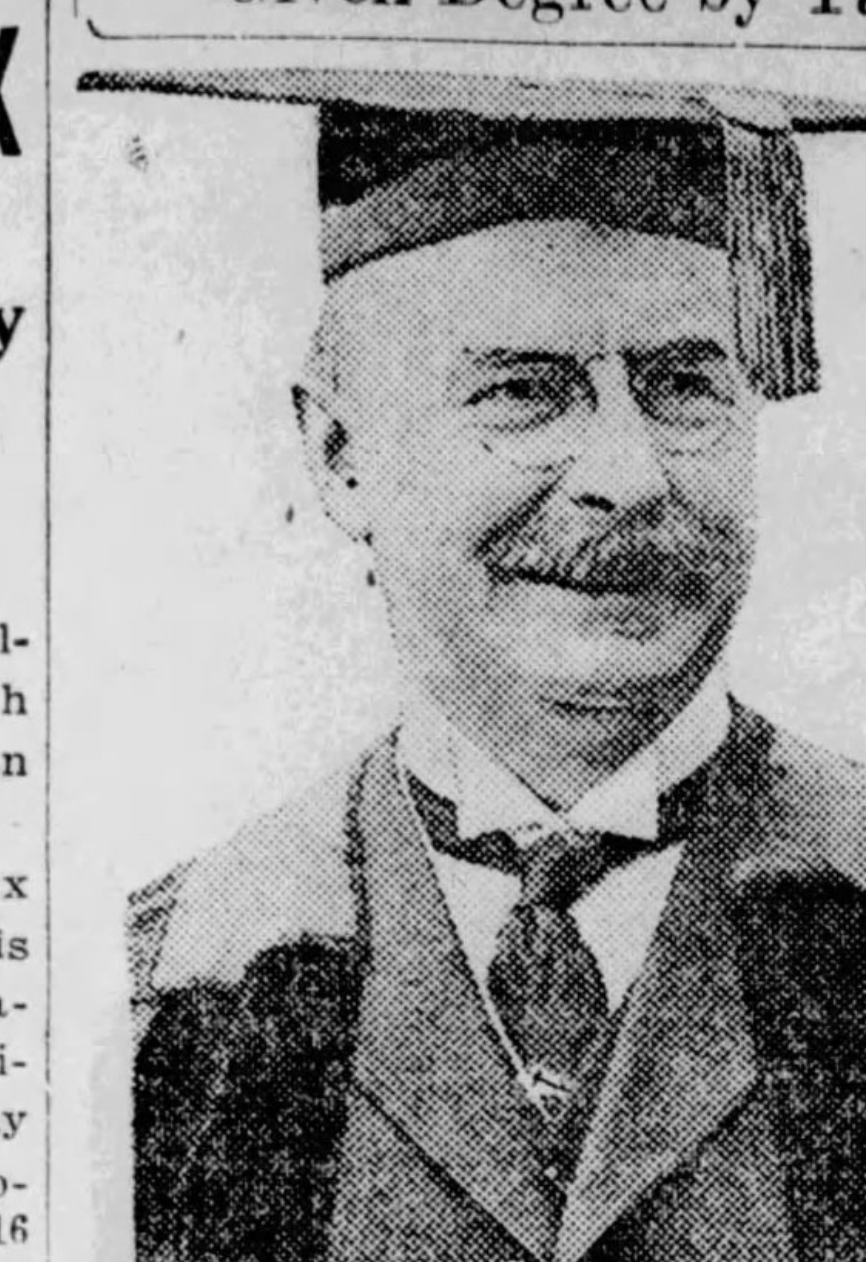
In the agricultural localities the President is, therefore, strong politically. He is notably strong in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, and California. In New England and the east generally the President, while admired for his stand on the European situation, is less popular. The business depression seems still to be lingering in the minds of the voters in those sections of the country.

WHAT TO DO FOR ITCHING SKINS

Eczema, ringworm and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need not hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is, the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful that thousands of other physicians have been prescribing it constantly for 20 years.

Resinol stops itching instantly and almost always heals the eruptions quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's.

Hookworm Discoverer Given Degree by Yale



CHARLES WARDELL STILES

In the accompanying illustration is shown in cap and gown Charles Wardell Stiles, professor of zoology in the United States public health and marine hospital service, American authority on medical zoology and discoverer of the cure for the hookworm disease, who received the honorary degree of doctor of science at the Yale commencement exercises.

NO TIME FOR PEACE PARLEY, SAYS ASQUITH

War Until Germans Are in Own Land.

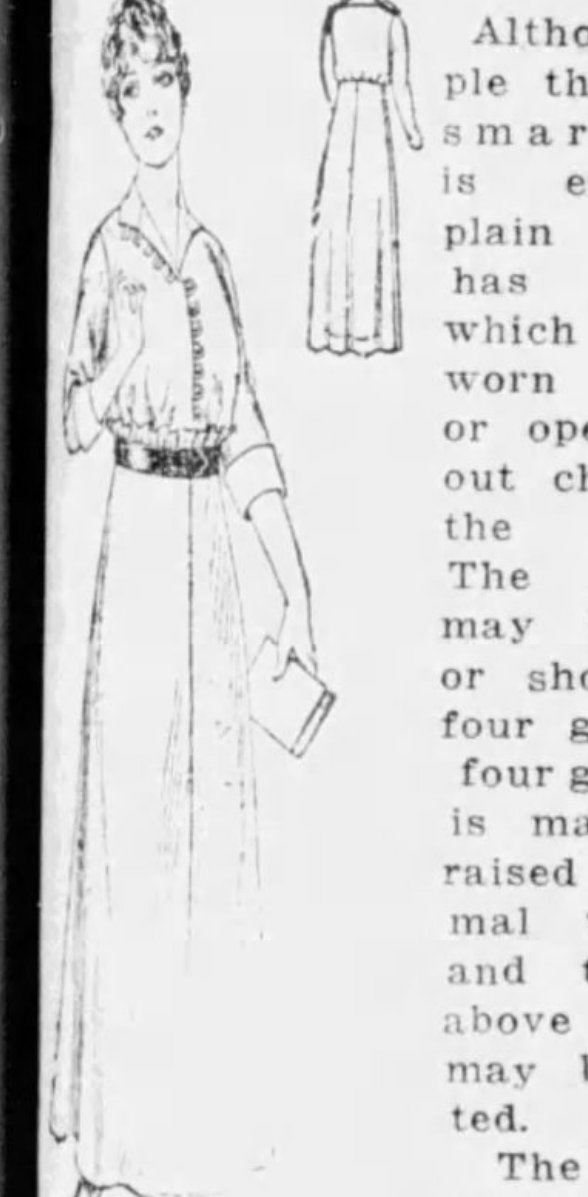
London, July 16.—England will not have peace at this time. Premier Asquith announced in parliament yesterday that the government refuses at this time to take any steps toward finding out upon what terms Germany will make peace.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

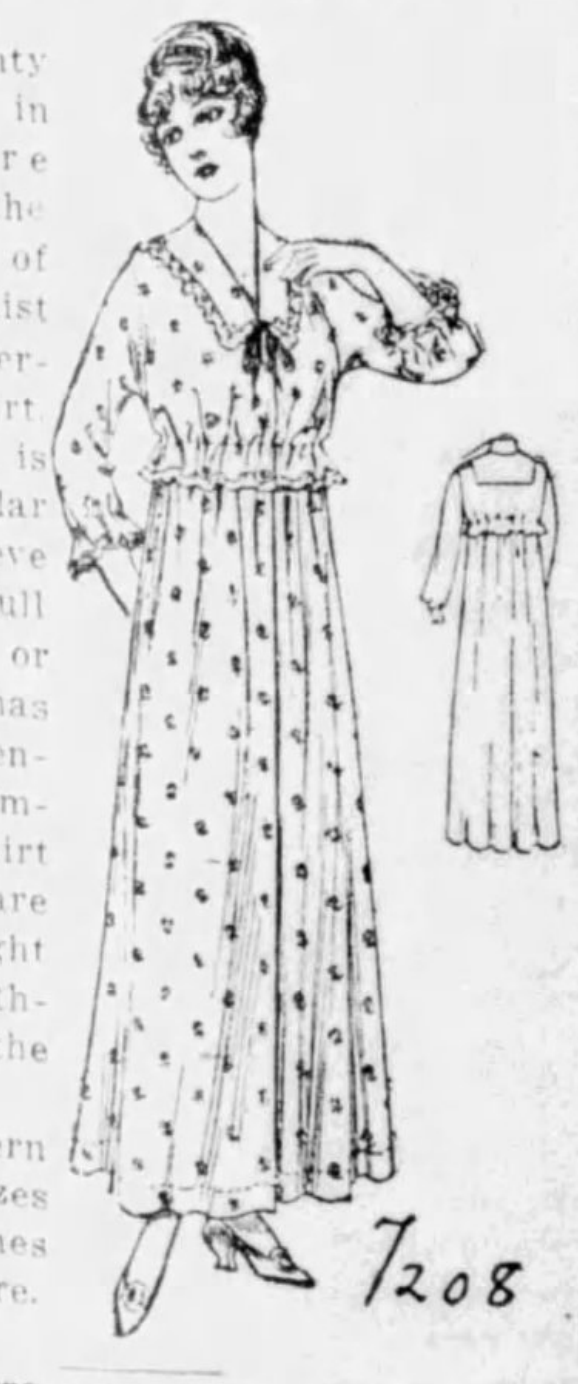
No. 7215—Ladies' Dress.



Although simple this frock smart. The is extremely plain blouse has a neck which may be worn closed or open without change in the making. The sleeves may be long or short. The four gore skir four gore skirt is made with raised or normal waistline and the frill above the belt may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

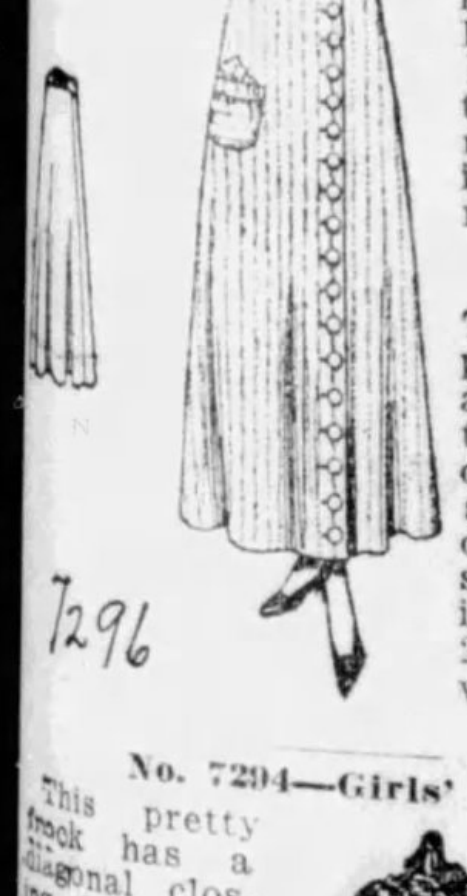
No. 7208—Ladies' Negligee.



This dainty garment is in the empire style, the lower edge of the short waist frilled to overhang the skirt. At the neck is a wide collar and the sleeve is either full length or shorter. It has a slightly enlarged armhole. The skirt sections are quite straight and are gathered at the top.

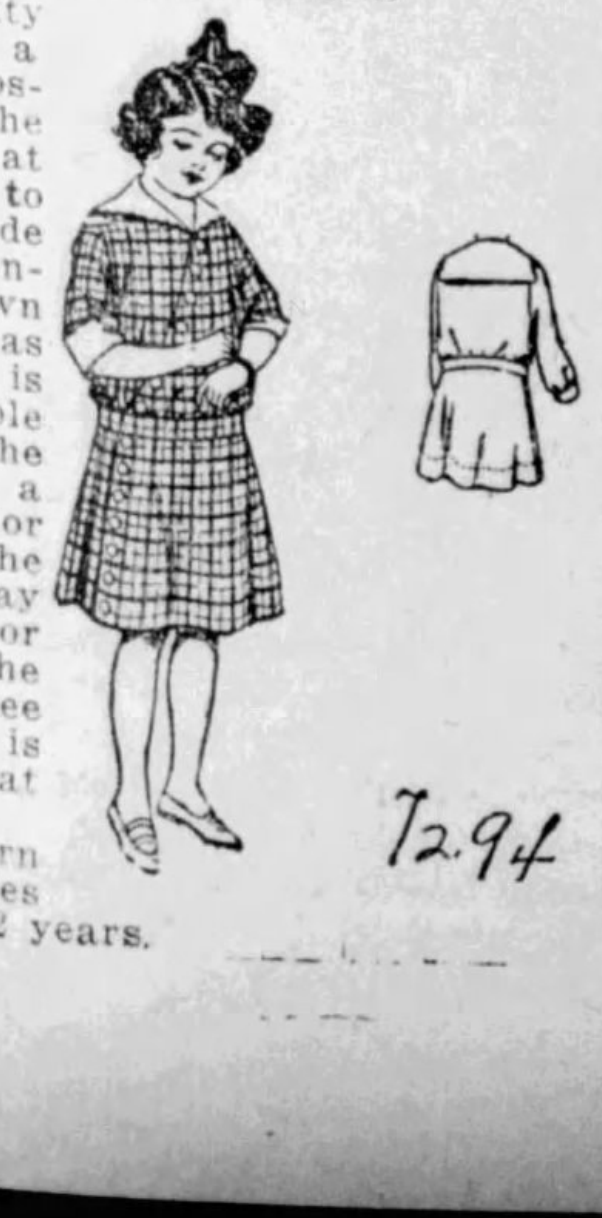
The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7296—Ladies' Skirt.



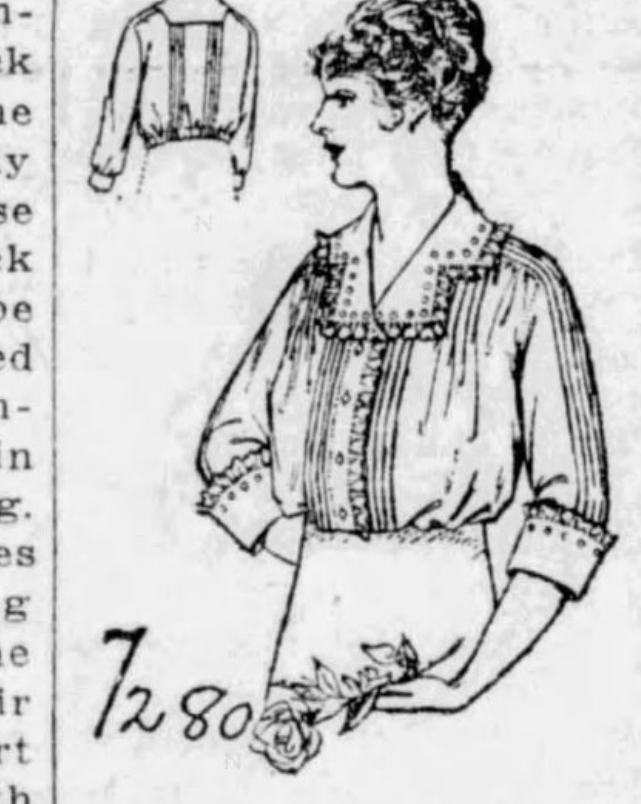
Smart and plain, this skirt has three gores. It closes at the left side of the front and may be finished with the raised or the regulation waistline. There is a patch pocket at one side and this may be omitted. This style is especially good for stout women. is cut in sizes 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

No. 7294—Girls' Dress.



This pretty frock has a diagonal closing from the center front at the neck to the right side and this continues down the skirt as well. There is a removable shield at the neck and a large sailor collar and the sleeves may be long or short. The skirt has three gores and is somewhat circular cut. The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years.

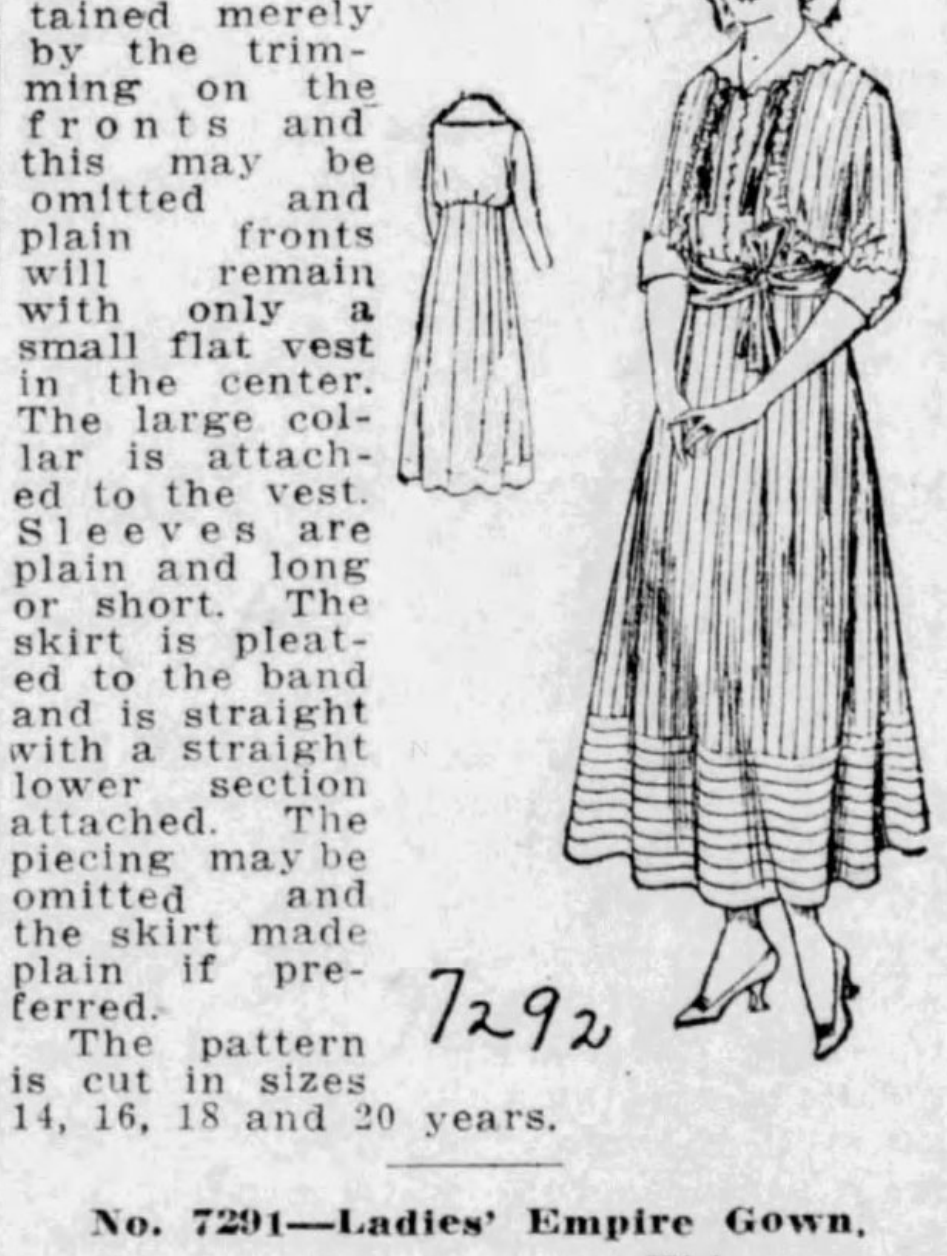
No. 7280—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



In this novel waist we have the front tucked at each side of the closing and again near the shoulders. It is also tucked in the back. The sleeve is tucked lengthwise of the material, which extends all the way to the neck in the raglan style. The collar is large and open in front and the sleeves may be long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 48 inches bust measure.

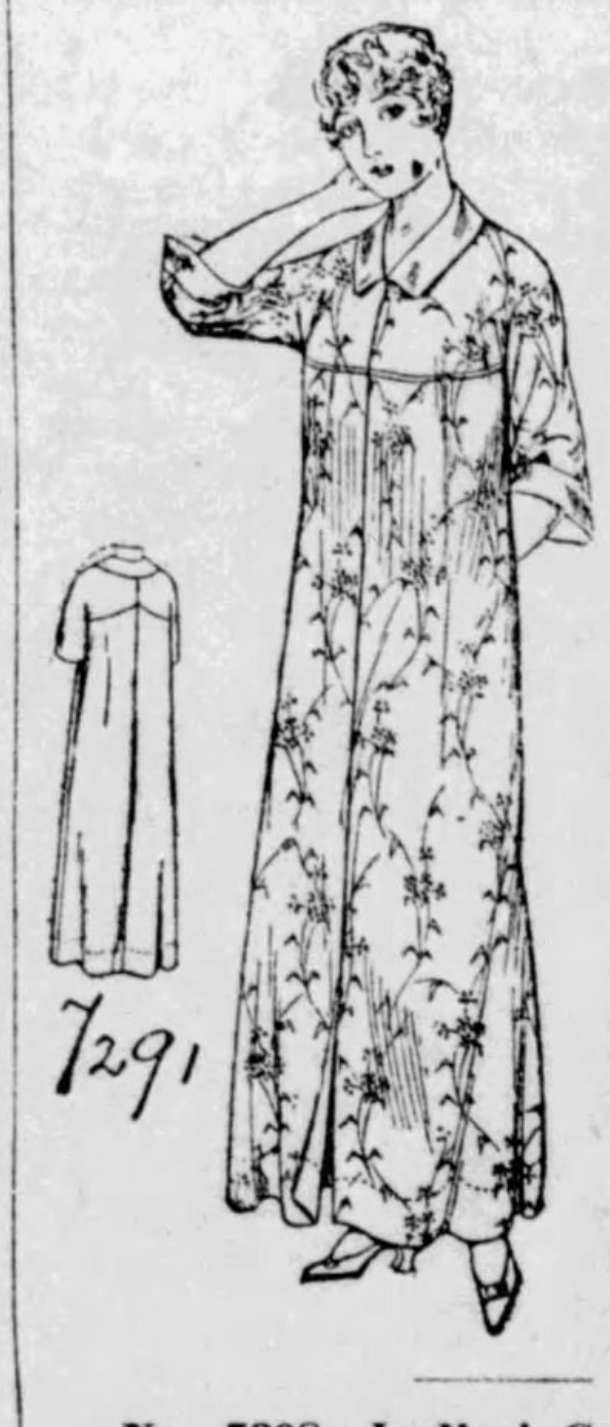
No. 7292—Misses' Dress.



The jacket effect of this dress is obtained merely by the trimming on the fronts and this may be omitted and plain fronts will remain with only a small flat vest in the center. The large collar is attached to the vest. Sleeves are plain and long or short. The skirt is pleated to the band and is straight with a straight lower section attached. The piecing may be omitted and the skirt made plain if preferred.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

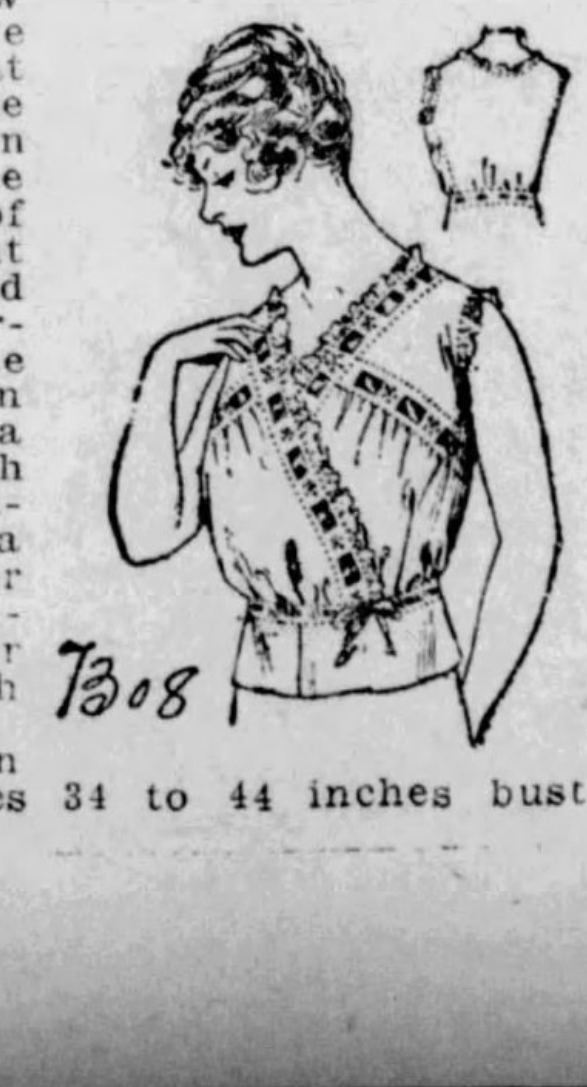
No. 7291—Ladies' Empire Gown.



This easy dressing gown takes a little material and little labor to make it. The short waisted bodice has sleeves in one with it and a flat collar to trim the open neck. The skirt sections are gored and join the bodice without fullness at the top. The closing is in front and if desired the edges may be trimmed with a contrasting band.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7308—Ladies' Corset Cover.



In this new model we have a small flat yoke at the shoulders in front with the lower part of the garment gathered and closed in surplice style. The back is plain and there is a peplum which may be omitted. This is a good model for a colored underbodice for wear with sheer waists.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

NOTE TO BRITAIN TELLS U. S. STAND

Upholds Rights of Americans to Trade Unhampered in Neutral Ports.

Washington, July 17.—Rights of American trade to neutral ports in Europe as established by international law and treaty will be definitely upheld as against all orders-in-council, or acts of the British parliament abridging such rights. This is the substance of the note which the state department today announced had been handed to the British foreign office by Ambassador Page in London.

The text of the note was telegraphed to the ambassador on Wednesday and it was delivered to him yesterday. Its presentation to him at this time, state department officials said today, was due to the fact that a number of prize court acts involving the rights of Americans are about to be tried.

Won't Recognize Proceedings.

The sending of this note, which is in the nature of a caveat, and which reiterates the position taken in the first American note to Great Britain following upon the order-in-council establishing the British blockade against Germany, has been in contemplation since that time.

This caveat will not in any way act as a substitute for the formal note of protest to be sent to Great Britain by the United States government as a result of the seizure of more than 100 cargoes of American goods. It simply lays before the British authorities the fact that the United States refuses to recognize as valid any prize court proceedings in Great Britain which ignore the rights of American citizens as established in international law before the issuance of the orders-in-council, dealing with trade in Germany.

Following is a summary of the note delivered to the British foreign office yesterday:

Summary of Note.

"In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two governments as to the law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, the government of the United States informs the government of Great Britain, in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders-in-council or other municipal legislation by the British government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraint imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the right of American citizens under international law."

ASSERTS BRYAN MISLED BERLIN

Authority Bares Details of Conversation With Austrian Ambassador.

Washington, July 14.—What really took place between William J. Bryan, then secretary of state, and the Austrian ambassador during and after the conversation which confused the consideration of the submarine issue in Berlin was disclosed here today by one who knows all the facts.

The unpleasant situation which arose out of the talk between Mr. Bryan and Ambassador Dumba was one of the things which led up to Mr. Bryan's resignation. It is asserted that the president was greatly annoyed at the incident and at the steps which Mr. Bryan was compelled to take to correct the misunderstanding.

Dr. Dumba Only Messenger.

As Ambassador Dumba was not directly involved in the submarine issue it was decided that he should call on Mr. Bryan and endeavor to learn from him just what was the attitude of the administration. The ambassador accordingly called at the state department and after some considerable effort got Mr. Bryan to discuss the question.

Mr. Bryan is understood to have said that while the United States had used strong language in the note of May 15 that note did not mean that this country was going to break off diplomatic relations with Germany if Berlin did not meet the President's demands.

"A friendly note," it is stated, is what Mr. Bryan said was wanted from Germany in reply. Mr. Bryan referred, it is declared, to the pressure of public opinion upon the President in explanation of the language of the note sent to Berlin.

Ambassador Dumba wrote a dispatch to his government reporting the conversation and the impressions he had gained from it as to the seriousness of the American government's intentions.

Hint Gerard Was "Bluffing."

The effects of the impression gained by the ambassador in his talk with Mr. Bryan came a few days later. Ambassador Gerard was at the Berlin foreign office, using vigorous language about the American position on the submarine issue.

The official with whom he was speaking suddenly interrupted him with a smile and told him, in effect, that he knew Mr. Gerard was bluffing and that there was no need of such strong language. He told Mr. Gerard that the Berlin government had been informed that the American note was merely for home consumption and that all the United States wanted from Germany was a soft answer, which would make a break between the two governments unnecessary.

Mr. Gerard was naturally indignant and at once reported to Washington what had been said to him.

AGED HIDE WEEK IN CELLARS FROM GERMANS

Paris, July 15.—Forty aged men and women, many of them paralytics, arrived here this morning from Neuve Eglise (Nieuw Kerke) Flanders, where they had hidden in cellars for a week to escape a German bombardment. They were attended by nuns.

RED PIMPLES ALL AROUND HAIR

Would Turn to Blisters and Itch Very Bad. Some On Nose Also. In Two Weeks

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had a breaking out of small pimples all around the edge of my hair. At first they would be hard and red but after a day or so they would turn to yellow blisters. When I became heated, they would itch very bad and I was compelled to scratch. There were some on my nose also.

"I was bothered about three or four months before using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I first applied the Cuticura Ointment leaving it on for a few minutes. Then I washed it off with a good suds of the Cuticura Soap. I kept up this process for two weeks and was not bothered any more." (Signed) Bert Adams, R. F. D. No. 5, Martinsville, Ind., Feb. 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card **"Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."** Sold throughout the world.

NO BREAK WITH U. S., SAYS ENVOY

Bernstorff Tells Lansing Kaiser Will Maintain Friendly Attitude.

Washington, July 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, told Secretary Lansing today he believed the German reply to the last American note on submarine warfare presented opportunity for settlement of the controversy by further diplomatic negotiation.

The ambassador conferred with Mr. Lansing an hour and talked later with Assistant Secretary Phillips. In the absence of President Wilson, Secretary Lansing was unable to inform the ambassador what course the United States would pursue in the next note, but he heard with much interest Count von Bernstorff's explanation of the purposes of the German government to satisfy public opinion at home on the maintenance of submarine warfare, and, at the same time, to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

The ambassador is convinced personally there will be no repetition of the Lusitania disaster, and that German submarines now are exercising great precaution to avoid incidents which might inflame public opinion in the United States. With that idea in mind, he urged that the United States take advantage of the intimation in Berlin's reply, that Germany would be willing to have the entire question of freedom of the seas mediated with Great Britain through the American government. Such a course American officials have indicated, might be more welcome if accompanied by some assurance that during the pendency of the negotiations American vessels and travelers would be safe from attack and danger.

Count Bernstorff declined to reveal what had taken place at today's conference, beyond that it was a very satisfactory interview, and he felt encouraged to believe the danger of a rupture in relations had been reduced. He based his opinion on the view the German government did not want a break and would do all in its power to prevent one. He is confident that the United States holds a similar view. The ambassador is strongly of the opinion that diplomatic procedings will be able to settle the issues.

SWEDEN PROTESTS SHARPLY TO BRITAIN

Berlin, July 15.—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Swedish minister at London has protested sharply to the British government against the perpetual molestation of Swedish commerce. Norway and Denmark are supporting the protest. Quick action is demanded.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't over-develop; results simply amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are or where you live we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. If you wish to keep it, simply pay $1.00 on arrival and $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5.00 is paid. When you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—you'll be surprised.

Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

— The Chicago Ferrotype Co. —

Dept. 136, Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1 when camera arrives, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name..

St. and No......................................

Town.................................. State.........

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Continued From First Page.

taken to the higher branches of the trees upon the opposite side, for Sheeta cannot climb to the heights to which the ape-man can go; but something a spirit of bravado perhaps, prompted him to approach the panther as though to discover if any feeling of gratitude would prompt the beast to friendliness.

As he approached the mighty cat the creature stepped warily to one side, and the ape-man brushed past him within a foot of the dripping jaws, and as he continued on through the forest the panther followed on behind him, as a hound follows at heel.

For a long time Tarzan could not tell whether the beast was following out of friendly feelings or merely stalking him against the time he should be hungry; but finally he was forced to believe that the former incentive it was that prompted the animal's action.

Later in the day the scent of a deer sent Tarzan into the trees, and when he had dropped his noose about the animal's neck he called to Sheeta, using a purr similar to that which he had utilized to pacify the brute's suspicions earlier in the day, but a trifle louder and more shrill.

It was similar to that which he had heard panthers use after a kill when they had been hunting in pairs.

Almost immediately there was a crashing of the underbrush close at hand, and the long, lithe body of his strange companion broke into view.

At sight of the body of Bara and the smell of blood the panther gave forth a shrill scream, and a moment later two beasts were feeding side by side upon the tender meat of the deer.

For several days this strangely assorted pair roamed the jungle together.

When one made a kill he called the other, and thus they fed well and often.

On one occasion as they were dining upon the carcass of a boar that Sheeta had despatched, Numa, the lion, grim and terrtible broke through the tangled grasses close beside them.

With an angry, warning roar he sprang forward to chase them from their kill. Sheeta sprang into a near-by thicket, while Tarzan took to the low branches of an overhainging tree.

Here the ape-man unloosed his grass rope from about his neck, and as Numa stood above the body of the boar, challenging head erect, he dropped the sinuous noose about the maned neck, drawing the stout strands taut with a sudden jerk. At the same time he called shrilly to Sheeta, as he drew the struggling lion upward until only his hind feet touched the ground.

Quickly he made the rope fast to a stout branch, and as the panther, in answer to his summons, leaped into sight, Tarzan dropped to the earth beside the struggling and infuriated Numa, and, with long, sharp knife, sprang upon him at one side even as Sheeta did upon the other.

The panther tore and rent Numa upon the right, while the ape-man struck home with his stone knife upon the other, so that before the mighty clawing of the king of beasts had succeeded in parting the rope he hung dead and harmless in the noose.

And then upon the jungle air there rose in unison from two savage throats the victory cry of the bull ape and the panther, blended into one frightful and uncanny scream.

As the last notes died away in a long-drawn, fearsome wail, a score of painted warriors, drawing their long war canoe upon the beach, halted to stare in the direction of the jungle and to listen.

CHAPTER V.

Mugambi.

By the time that Tarzan had traveled entirely about the coast of the island aid made several trips inland from various points, he was sure that he was the only human being upon it.

Nowhere had he found any sign that men had stopped even temporarily upon this shore, though, of course, he knew that so quickly does the rank vegetation of the tropics erase all but the most permanent of human monuments that he might be in error in his deductions.

The day following the killing of Numa, Tarzan and Sheeta came upon the tribe of Akut. At sight of the panther the great apes took to flight, but after a time Tarzan succeeded in recalling them.

It had occurred to him that it would be at least an interesting experiment to attempt to reconcile those hereditary enemies. He welcomed anything that would occupy his time beyond the filling of his belly and the gloomy thoughts to which he fell prey the moment that he became idle.

To communicate his plan to the apes was not a particularly difficult matter, though their narrow and limited vocabulary was strained in the effort; but to impress upon the little, wicked brain of Sheeta that he was to hunt with and not for his legitimate prey proved a task almost beyond the powers of the ape-man.

Tarzan, among his other weapons, possessed a long, stout cudgel, and after fastening his rope about the panther's neck he used this instrument freely upon the snarling beast, endeavoring in this way to impress upon its memory that it must not attack the great, shaggy, manlike creatures that had approached more closely once they had seen the purpose of the rope about its neck.

That the cat did not turn and rend Tarzan is something of a miracle, which may possibly accounted for by the fact that twice when it turned growling upon the ape-man he had rapped it sharply upon its sensitive nose, inculcating in its mind thereby a most wholesome fear of the cudgel and the ape-beast behind it.

It is a question if the original cause of his attachment for Tarzan was still at all clear in the mind of the panther, though doubtless some subconscious suggestion, superinduced by this primary reason and aided and abetted by the habit of the past few days, did much to compel the beast to tolerate treatment at his hands that would have sent it at the throat of any other living creature.

Then, too, there was the compelling force of the man-mind exerting its powerful influence over this creature of a lower order, and, after all, it may have been this that proved the most potent factor in Tarzan's supremacy over Sheeta and the other beasts of the jungle that had from time to time fallen under his domination.

Be that as it may, for days the man, the panther and the great apes roamed their savage haunts side by side, making their kills together, and of all the fierce and savage band none was more terrible than the smooth-skinned, powerful beast that had been but a few short months before a familiar figure in many a London drawing-room.

Sometimes the beasts separated to follow their own inclinations for an hour a day, and it was upon one of these occasions when the ape-man had wandered through the tree-tops toward the beach, and was stretched in the hot sun upon the sand, that from the low summit of a near-by promontory a pair of keen eyes discovered him.

For a moment the owner of the eyes looked in astonishment at the figure of the savage white man basking in the rays of that hot, tropic sun, then he turned, making sign to someone behind him. Presently another pair of eyes were looking down upon the ape-man, and then another and another, until a full score of hideously trapped, savage warriors were lying upon their bellies along the crest of the ridge watching the white-skinned stranger.

They were down wind from Tarzan, and so their scent was not carried to him, and as his back was turned half toward them he did not see their cautious advance over the edge of the promontory and down through the rank grass toward the sandy beach where he lay.

Big fellows they were, all of them, their barbaric head-dresses and grotesquely painted faces, together with their many metal ornaments and gorgeously colored feathers, adding to their wild, fierce appearance.

Once at the foot of the ridge, they came cautiously to their feet, and, bent half-double, advanced sidlently upon the unconscious white man, their heavy war-clubs swinging menacingly in their brawny hands.

The mental suffering that Tarzan's sorrowful thoughts induced had the effect of numbing his keen perceptive faculties, so that the advancing savages were almost upon him before he became aware that he was no longer alone upon the beach.

So quickly, though, were his mind and muscles wont to react in unison to the slightest alarm that he was upon his feet and facing his enemies, even as he realized that something was behind him. As he sprang to his feet the warriors leaped toward him with raised clubs and savage yells, but the foremost went down to sudden death beneath the long, stout stick of the ape-man, and then the lithe, sinewy figure was among them, striking right and left with a fury, power and precision that brought panic to the ranks of the blacks.

For a moment they withdrew, those that were left of them, and consulted together at a short distance from the ape-man, who stood with folded arms, a half-smile upon his handsome face, watching them. Presently they advanced upon him once more, this time wielding their heavy war-spears. They were between Tarzan and the jungle, in a little semicircle that closed in upon him as they advanced.

There seemed to the ape-man but slight chance to escape the final charge when all the great spears should be hurled simultaneously at him; but if he had desired to escape there was no way other than through the ranks of the savages except the open sea behind him.

His predicament was indeed most serious when an idea occurred to him that altered his smile to a broad grin. The warriors were still some little distance away, advancing slowly, making, after the manner of their kind, a frightful din with their savage yells and the pounding of their naked feet upon the ground as they leaped up and down in a fantastic war dance.

Then it was that the ape-man lifted his voice in a series of wild, weird screams that brought the blacks to a sudden, perplexed halt. They looked at one another questioningly, for here was a sound so hideous that their own frightful din faded into insignificance beside it. No human throat could have formed those bestial notes, they were sure, and yet with their own eyes they had seen this white man open his mouth to pour forth his awful cry.

But only for a moment they hesitated, and then with one accord they again took up their fantastic advance upon their prey; but even then a sudden crashing in the jungle behind them brought them once more to a halt, and as they turned to look in the direction of this new noise there broke upon their startled visions a sight that may well have frozen the blood of braver men than the Wagambi.

Leaping from the tangled vegetation of the jungle's rim came a huge panther, with blazing eyes and bared fangs, and in his wake a score of mighty, shaggy apes lumbering rapidly toward them, half erect upon their short, bowed legs, and with their long arms reaching to the ground, where their horny knuckles bore the weight of their ponderous bodies as they lurched from side to side in their grotesque advance.

The beasts of Tarzan had come in answer to his call.

Before the Wagambi could recover from their astonishment the frightful horde was upon them from one side and Tarzan of the Apes from the other. Heavy spears were hurled and mighty war-clubs wielded, and though apes went down never to rise again, so, too, went down the men of Ugambi.

Sheeta's cruel fangs and tearing talons ripped and tore at the black hides. Akut's mighty yellow tusks found the jugular of more than one sleek-skinned savage, and Tarzan of the Apes was here and there and everywhere, urging on his fierce allies and taking a heavy toll with his long, slim knife.

In a moment the blacks had scattered for their lives, but of the score that had crept down the grassy sides of the promontory only a single warrior managed to escape the horde that had overwhelmed his people.

This one was Mugambi, chief of the Wagambi of Ugambi, and as he disappeared in the tangled luxuriousness of the rank growth upon the ridge's summit only the keen eyes of the ape-man saw the direction of his flight.

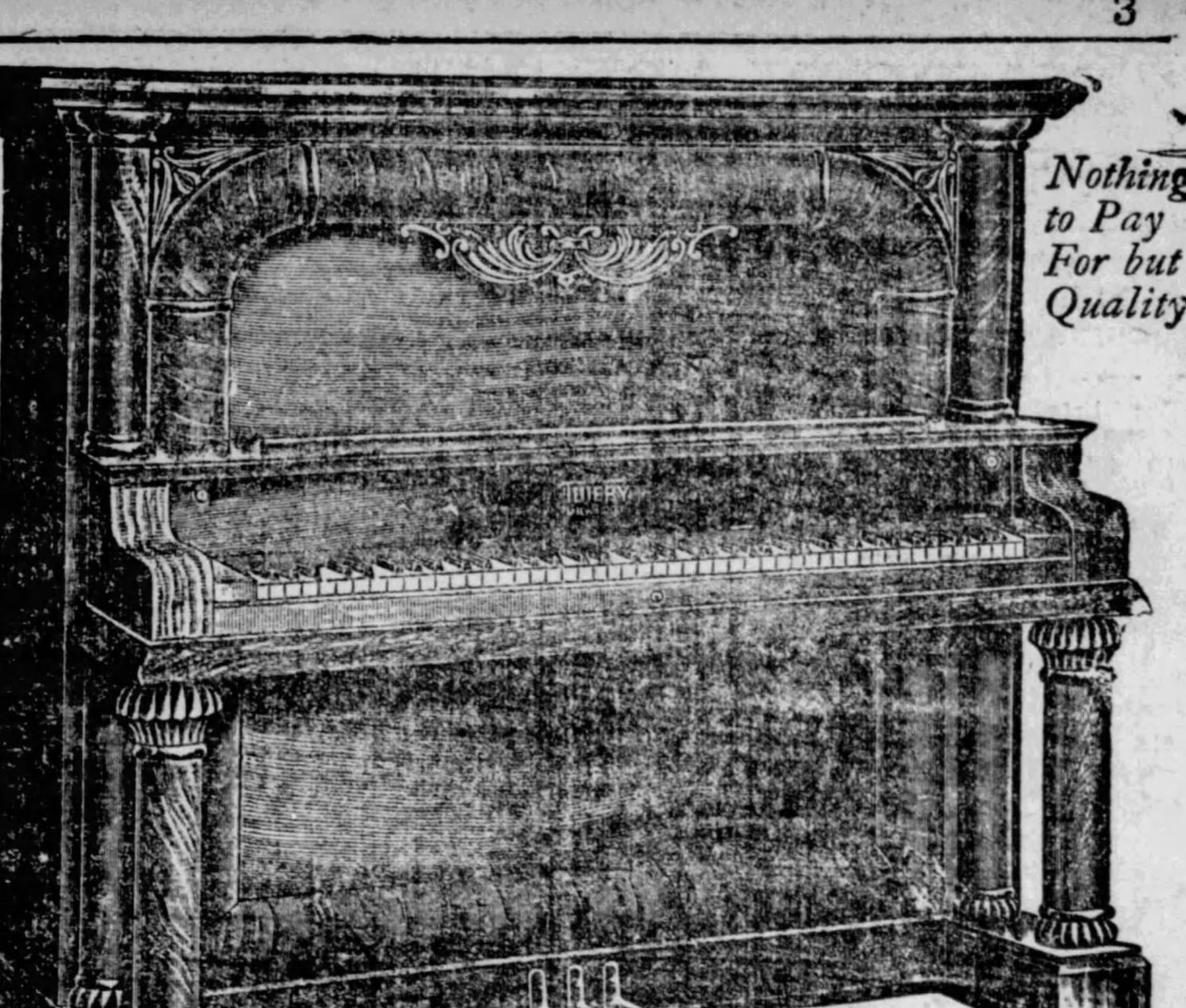
Leaving his pack to eat their fill upon the flesh of their victims—flesh that he could not touch—Tarzan of the Apes pursued the single survivor of the bloody fray. Just beyond the ridge he came within sight of the fleeing black, making with headlong leaps for a long war-canoe that was drawn well up upon the beach above the high tide surf.

Noiseless as the fellow's shadow, the ape-man raced after the terror-stricken black. In the white man's mind was a new plan, awakened by sight of the war-canoe. If these men had come to his island from another, or from the mainland, why not utilize their craft to make his way to the country from which they had come. Evidently it was an inhabited country, and no doubt had occasional intercourse with the mainland, if it were not itself upon the continent of Africa.

A heavy hand fell upon the shoulder of the escaping Mugambi before he was aware that he was being pursued, and as he turned to do battle with his assailant giant fingers closed about his wrists and he was hurled to earth with a giant astride him before he could strike a blow in his own defense.

(To Be Continued.)

The traffic over the four East river bridges in New York approximates 721,000 tons every day.



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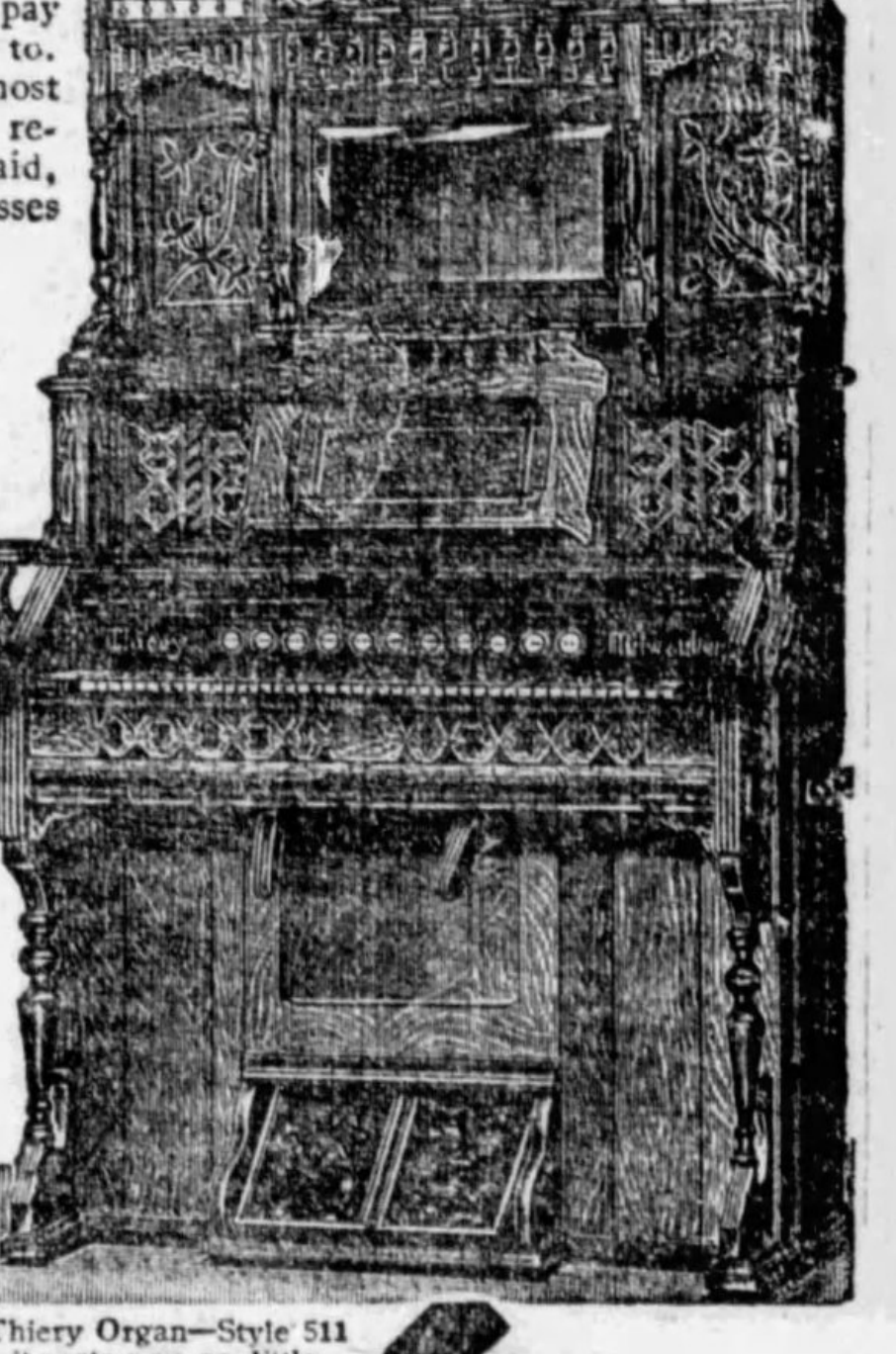

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CHARGES ALLIES WITH OUTRAGES

Austria Alleges Barbarous Acts Have Been Committed by Her Enemies.

Washington, July 16.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public today in a "Red Book" issued by the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs through its embassy here.

The publication is called a "Collection of Evidence" and is divided into four parts.

"The first two parts," says a perfunctory note introducing numerous depositions and affidavits, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the government officers of the hostile countries." The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected—in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. The fourth part comprises authentic proofs of violations of the laws of warfare.

France and Britain Condemned.

With reference to the treatment of Austro-Hungarian nationals in France, the chief complaint was against the hardships imposed upon innocent women and children in the concentration camps.

Cases cited included the "malicious punishment, rough medical attendance by a veterinary surgeon," and the "shameless molestation of interned girls by French soldiers" at Sables d'Olonne.

In Great Britain, insufficient food and accommodations, it is asserted, were accorded the interned nationals at Devonport and Newbury.

In Russia the intelligence department of the Austro-Hungarian general staff learned of "barbarous treatment inflicted on the interned at Arenburg, where typhus and starvation depleted their ranks by the hundreds."

Rome, July 16.—The latest Austrian Red Book regarding the relations between Italy and the dual monarchy is being animatedly discussed in Italian press and political circles and by the public generally. The newspapers say the document is a distortion of truth in some points and open fabrications and false interpreteations in others.

EDISON BUSY, DANIELS GOES TO HIM INSTEAD

Washington, July 15.—Because Thos. A. Edison is too busy in his laboratory in West Orange, N. J., to take a day off to talk with the secretary of the state here concerning the enlistment of his inventive genius to build a new navy, Secretary Daniels will depart for West Orange today to confer with Edison.

OLD FAVORITE SONGS FOR ALL

Beautiful Volume Illustrated With Splendid Portraits of Great Artists.

How many of the dear old songs have you in your home? How many times have you wished for some old favorite which a passing thought has brought to your mind? And oh, how dear to memory are the old tunes! What would you give to have a complete collection of these old favorites, words, music and all? You never saw a collection of this kind, and yet you have always wanted it.

With this thought in view, The Weekly Blade has arranged to take up the distribution of a volume called "Songs That Never Grow Old." Here are all the old favorites all together, including songs of home, college, sacred, patriotic, love and operatic songs, as well as national airs of different countries. These include German, French, Italian and English songs, the dearly beloved songs of Ireland and Scotland and many others that are familiar to everybody.

These old favorites have been compiled and selected with the utmost care by the most competent authorities, and are printed and bound all together, making seven song books in one volume. It is bound in heavy English cloth, and with ordinary care should last a lifetime. It is stamped in gold on side and back; is flat-opening, and under usual conditions such a book could not be sold for less than $2.50.

A most attractive innovation in this edition are the magnificent illustrations. These consist of a rare galaxy of sixty-nine wonderful portraits of the world's greatest vocal artists, many in favorite costumes. The list includes Caruso, Tetrazzini Slezak, Melba, Farrar, Bonci, Matzenauer, Goritz, Scotti, Fremstad and almost fifty others. None of these portraits has ever before been shown in a work of this character and they are all reproduced from copyrighted photographs which have been approved by the artists themselves. Every reader will want to possess this rare and unique collection, and can get it only through The Weekly Blade at the special price of 98 cents, postage prepaid.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915

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The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

The fellow who is paid for being a fool isn't one.

Posterity has always paid a high price for its history.

It is a question which does the most talking, a stateman or a politician.

Germany's evident desire is to do the right thing at the wrong time.

Nobody ever seems to want to run the risk of praying for dry weather.

Men are very much alike. Nearly all of them like green corn on the cob.

Some people glory in their recollections and others try to forget the past.

We suppose there is agony in paying any kind of tax, from dog to income.

Hope is what makes us believe that tomorrow is going to be better than today.

Harry Thaw is fortunate. It is easy for a jury to declare almost anybody insane.

Because a man asks somebody else to pray for him it doesn't follow that he is lazy.

Nature is usually quiet, and lets people sleep. Man and his inventions are noisy.

Those Canadians fight like men who were born under the Declaration of Independence.

If man is descended from the monkey, how are we to account for the pretty blondes?

Herr von Jagow's unhyphenated opinion is that America has a right to sell munitions.

Hot weather not only makes corn grow, but it keeps some people from trying to write poetry.

When a man is old enough to know better, doing a foolish thing won't make him look young.

Lots of things could happen to a Palm Beach suit, but raspberry jam would be about the worst.

It is costing Switzerland vast sums of money to keep out of the war, but the lives saved are worth it.

Anyway, Jane Addams' peace mission was as successful as the surgical operation that kills the patient.

A poem dealing with poisonous gases would not be the kind of literature that gets in the school books.

Europe will fool around until the name of the mistress of the seas will be Columbia, the well-known gem.

The trouble with such men as Holt is that they don't butt their brains out soon enough for the general good.

"Wisconsin's eugenics law decreased marriages four thousand in one year." Well, wasn't that what it was enacted for?

Life is such a blessed thing that there isn't much inspiration in reading the names in a long list of dead war heroes.

With the European war in progress, it must be pretty hard to get anyone to contribute for the enlightenment of the heathen.

The original watermelon was so nearly perfect that very few improvements have been made on it since it was invented.

To Mexican revolution leaders nothing they do is Uncle Sam's business. And yet they are crazy to have him recognize them.

The army worm is coming again. Last year, for a short time, it was one of our greatest bothers. Then came neutrality.

"Women without the ballot are serfs," says a Boston suffragist. It takes an enthusiast to make a good cause look ridiculous.

Anyway, the female of the species is more deadly than the male when it comes to swatting flies. Once she takes up pursuit she continues the chase until the pest is laid low.

As may be noted in a photograph of Filipinos playing baseball on a sand lot, Benevolent Assimilation has tucked the shirt-tails of all but a few of the little brown fellows inside their pants.

There is the story of a bridegroom who composed his own wedding march. Rather a bad precedent for the bride to permit, just when the feminine sex is trying all sorts of progressive movements.

A frenzied friend, writing to this paper from Illinois, says Mr. Bryan is "the greatest man of the day and age." Freedom of thought is a blessing, and why find fault, if a brother takes comfort in thinking black is white?

TAKING THE NAVY TO THE PEOPLE

The Navy League has decided to undertake an educational campaign among the states remote from the seaboard. To present the need of naval reform to states bordering the ocean, says the president of the League, is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

It is an unfortunate practice with many congressmen to interpret the indifference of their constituents as opposition. A case in point is that of the naval appropriations. The people of the interior gave scarcely a thought to the navy. The subject is shadowed by problems much nearer home. The people are not the least hostile toward the service. They are simply indifferent. Their congressmen, however, read this apathy as unfriendliness and in the records of many sessions their votes are to be found registered against naval expansions, betterments and reorganizations.

Eight members of the present house committee on naval affairs are from states which do not touch salt water. In the corresponding senate committee, five members are from the interior. Time after time, the strength of these members has been sufficient to keep appropriations down to the point where the navy was starved and could do nothing at all toward bringing itself to a worthy position among the world's navies.

The educational plan of the Navy League should prove of value in the breaking down of that apathy which prompts or misleads the people's representatives into taking a blind and unpatriotic course. The orators of the league will find the people more receptive than ever they have been before. In the next session of congress they will discover that most of the habitual opposition has faded away.

TRADING WITH JOHN D.

John D. Rockefeller may, within his limitations, play at whatever he pleases. He may sleep as long as he likes, eat whatever he may persuade his doctors to allow him. He may, indeed, exercise the power that his vast accumulation of money provides him.

But beyond these things, Rockefeller is a prisoner of the guards in his pay. The common tramp has more liberty than he, the poorest laborer less occasion for quarreling with the pressure of circumstance.

In spite of all this, you say, you would not hesitate to change places with John D. That would mean that you would surrender the right to go wherever your means permitted you. For a mere pile of dollars you would exchange freedom from such anxiety for dread of the kidnaper and the assassin. To be coddled and servanted, you would give up forever the precious privilege of broiling a fish you have caught over a fire of sticks you have yourself built.

The deal would put John D. farther ahead of the game than many of the thousands of deals in which he has, as matter of history, been eminently successful.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR MEXICO

In Carranza as chief magistrate of our largest independent neighbor, there is much to be desired. He is pompous, high-tempered, undiplomatic and is suspected of an innate dislike for Americans. He has indicated little gratitude for the aid and comfort given him during the administration of Huerta.

Nevertheless, it appears expedient to pick Carranza out from among his fellow butchers, to forgive him many foolish words, and to recognize his government as the one real government of Mexico. To continue trying to deal with the Mexican question according to the "watchful waiting" formula is like trying to battle with a fog. A government we can recognize gives the United States something definite to carry on negotiations with, to encourage into paths of peace and responsibility, and—not least important of all—to present claims to for injuries suffered. Once there is recognition, it becomes unlawful for Americans to sell arms to revolutionary parties. The advantage in this matter will be in the hands of the factions holding the national capital. If that faction has gifts for the task, determination and perseverance, order will be restored and once more it will become possible to call Mexico a republic as distinguished from a riot.

The United States could wish a better hand for the business for Carranza. But apparently such a one does not exist. So we will be making the best of a bad situation by saluting the Carranza government as master of Mexico, and praying, for our own sakes as well as the poor Mexicans, that all turns out happily.

NEARING EXHAUSTION?

According to a news story which has reached America by way of London, a deputation of bankers waited upon the German kaiser and pointed out the grave position of the empire's finances. They are said to have told the emperor that "even if the war were brought to an end immediately and an indemnity obtained Germany's position would be difficult, but that if the war were prolonged the German empire would become utterly bankrupt."

Realizing years ago that this cataclysm was inevitable, Germany amassed a tremendous gold reserve for the sole purpose of war. Her forethought played her in good part. It has permitted her to wage war solely upon her own resources. But the drain on the reserve has been enormous. It is betrayed by the monthly reports of the Imperial bank. In one month, the reserve was increased 100,000,000 marks. In June last, the increase was only 3,000,000 marks. The German mark has suffered a depreciation of 17½ per cent. It is said that scarcely any gold at all appears in the ordinary avenues of trade, and silver also is disappearing, the country conducting its private business almost wholly with paper.

In a recent issue of the New Republic, Mr. J. A. Hobson writes of the financial situation in England. Confining himself entirely to the problems of the present, he says that the munitions policy of the government, if it goes through, will put so mighty a burden on the people that every luxury will have to be sacrificed, every unnecessary expenditure curtailed. Theatres will have to close, motor cars must be given up, holidays be foregone, alcohol abstained from. No money can be afforded for books, fine clothing or jewelry.

INVENTION AND THE NAVY

The secretary of the navy has given birth to a great idea. He purposes establishing a bureau by means of which the navy can gain swift access to the constantly increasing wealth of invention and discovery. The bureau is to be manned with civilians, and Thomas A. Edison has consented to serve as its head.

Unquestionably, there are too many delays between invention and its employment by the navy, though probably fewer now than there used to be. The historic case of Ericsson and his monitor has been a warning which has done much to break down that set opposition of naval officers to things new and emanating from civil life. Nevertheless, a barrier still exists. Though it was an American who made the first practical submarine, the American navy has fewer and less efficient submarines than Germany and England. European navies have hydroaeroplanes, the original source of which was the United States. Our navy has none at all.

The civilian bureau, made up of citizens who will give their minds and time to the government out of pure patriotism, will serve at least two good ends in addition to the benefits bound to develop out of high talents. It will cut away a good deal of the red tape which ties up progress in the military arms. It will have great influence with congress, since it will be able to talk not only to congressional committees, but also to the public—a privilege denied naval officers.

BACK FIRE

The attacks on the members of the British cabinet display that ugliest aspect of a democracy—the incurable habit of playing politics, no matter in what extremities the nation may be.

In case the Liberals, now masters of the government of Great Britain, carry the war to a successful issue it will be a great feather in their caps. They will be as unassailable for years as the Republican party was in the United States after conducting the war which saved the union. Their opponents, the Unionists, do not intend to allow the Liberals this credit, not even the chance to gain the credit if they can help it. Therefore, at certain emboldened moments, they rise to accuse the Liberals of mismanaging the war—the point at which the British public is bound to be most tender and most likely to force a change of governments. A few weeks ago, the Unionists compelled the Liberals to form a coalition cabinet, part Liberal, part Unionist. Now they are directing their fire against the remaining Liberal members. If agitation gains its ends, Unionists will come into complete power. They will have the glory of winning the war—apparently they think defeat is out of the question—and can claim the rewards of national gratitude.

It is not for Americans to sneer, but rather to sorrow, at this cheap and selfish brand of politics. Lincoln was compelled to fight political enemies at his back as well as military enemies in front. Political agitation in the United States brought on the second Filipino rebellion and was responsible for its prolongation, the loss of great treasure and the deaths of many American soldiers.

In this European war, autocratic or semi-autocratic government has a tremendous advantage. It has to carry on only one war—that with the foreign enemy.

MR. WILSON LISTENS

"Wilson Listens to the Country."—Newspaper headline.

In pushing through a tariff for revenue only, the President gave no heed at all to the country. He had belonged to the free trade school of economics since the days of his young manhood and neither pleadings nor arguments would have stayed the slaughtering of the principles of protection. He did not listen to the country. He did not purpose listening. The results have been unhappy for him.

In dealing with the Mexican problem, the President again declined to put his ear to the ground. He asked for the support of his policy while, at the same time, asking that he be not pressed for explanation. While the country came loyally to his support as it always does in any issue between this nation and another, the President quickly learned that the hearts of his countrymen were not in it. The people were confused. Privately, they resented the lack of confidence in them. In the end, Mr. Wilson learned that his Mexican policy was unpopular.

In the European crisis, however, the President has acted with consummate adroitness. He has made no step without first listening to the country. As a result, every action has been praised by the people. We find him now described by students of public opinion as exceeding strong, head and shoulders above his party.

It has paid him to listen.

ARRANGING A WRECK

The historical tendency of the Democrats to carry on war among themselves is not to be conquered—if the Democrats can help it. Lacking the boulder on which to split they will subsidize a flotilla of concrete mixers and manufacture a rock suitable for the purpose, warranted to smash the party into as many different forms of wreckage as is thought desirable.

The Democrats are now devoting their partisan attention to driving their craft toward that reef of their own handicraft, produced at the Baltimore convention, which reads:

"We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

It was the delectable pleasure of the Democrats three years ago to occupy comfortable seats and look on while the Republican party proceeded to tear itself asunder. It was the first exhibition ever provided them as spectators. But, like actor people who visit the theatres of their rivals, they must now give up their seats and don costumes for their own show.

AIRCRAFT FOR THE NAVY

The seaplane has become the eyes of the navies. The American navy has not one.

The English and the Germans in the North sea constantly employ seaplanes as scouts and guards. They are able to catch sight of enemy ships long before the smoke of them shows above the horizon. They can detect the presence of submarines. There is one instance chronicled in which bombs dropped from a seaplane sank and destroyed a submarine. In the Dardanelles, these machines maintain a surveillance over the movements of troops and vessels. Without their help and guidance, the English submarines could not have conducted their raids in the Marmora sea and, it is highly probable, the successful Turkish defense could not have been unless German air scouts had directed the action both of gunners in the forts and of submarines in the straits.

That our navy department is now alive to its shortcomings in this matter of seaplanes is indicated by the fact that Orville Wright has been asked to join the civilian advisory board just established by Secretary Daniels. If the navy purposed to maintain a position of indifference to this new and useful adjunct to its service, designers and builders of aeroplanes would have been ignored. Converted now by the European war, the navy department is willing to listen to airmen and, we may even hope, is eager to use aircraft to their fullest powers.

SEEKING A THIRD GOAT

A diplomatist of the liquor trade is trying to promote a Triple Alliance, the members to be whisky, beer and tobacco.

This may seem surprising to persons who have heard the mutterings and noted the discontentment in the Dual Alliance now prevailing. Beer has been complaining, and not entirely under its breath, that there is nothing in the axiom, "In Union there is Strength." The league, says beer, has bolstered up whisky, extended its life, but it has proved everlastingly disastrous to the milder, more temperate ally. But for the unfortunate partnership—so insurgents declare— the distillery would have perished in the battle with prohibition, while the brewery would have been accepted in good society, would have been flattered as the friend and promoter of temperance, would have flourished and waxed fat and lived at peace with a critical world. Behold the brewery now—co-defendant in the court of public opinion.

But, alas, the past cannot be recalled. Beer and whisky must stick together, if only for company in a vast loneliness. They must, if they can, bring a recruit to their arms. And that is the business now in hand. Tobacco has been selected as the third goat. It is solemnly warned that it, too, will some day have to fight for existence. If it would retain a place in the sun, it must enter the proposed Triple Alliance, fight prohibition as it would the Night Riders and—this particularly—contribute to the campaign funds. So the argument proceeds.

Will tobacco take the bait? Not unless it has gone crazy.

ORDER MANY WHEELS

A Yorkshire (England) firm of wagon builders has received an order for 8,392 pairs of wheels and axles. The enormous amount of material involved may be gathered from the fact that if the wheels were placed end to end in one continuous line they would cover the distance of nearly nine and a half miles. The total weight of the material to be used is about 61,310 tons.

Sunday School

THE CHURCH A KING BUILT

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 25 is "Solomon Dedicates the Temple."—I. Kings 8:1-55.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

"Ah, but 'the groves were God's first temples,' " is the original answer many a person is making this summer to an invitation to attend divine worship. "I worship God in nature," he usually continues. These two stock arguments are recalled by today's lesson upon the first permanent edifice ever reared for the worship of Jehovah, the building of the temple at Jerusalem by King Solomon. The occasion is opportune for saying that while the groves may be the first temples, they are not God's latest temples nor His best; and that they most truly worship Him in nature who have worshiped him in a house dedicated to His glory. Concerning these woods worshipers, a woman once remarked: "What do you do when it rains?"

A living issue of our own time is pertinently before us in connection with this lesson on the temple, namely, the whole question of church and church attendance. During the past year there have been "Go-to-Church" campaigns in almost every community in the land. Great display advertisements in the newspapers and on the bill boards, and a hundred clever devices for driving home the "Go-to-Church" invitation, have all been used, along with sermons and addresses, to arouse a new interest in the church.

It appears that church-attendance is on the decline generally. The old prestige of the church is seriously threatened. In the great magazines, and in other publications, the whole case of the church is being challenged. Now let us see what Solomon, the wisest of men, can do for us in the matter.

The Climax of a Kingdom.

Mighty old David had done a great deed of kingliness. He had welded the Jews into a nation that stretched from the Lebanon Mountains to the Red Sea, and from the Mediterranean to far east of the Jordan. His conquests had been wonderful; study them on the present war maps, where troops are at this moment operating, and the importance of this achievement in statemaking will be seen.

Even kings cannot fulfill all their ambitions. David wanted to build a temple for Jehovah, but his hands were too blood-stained and sinful for this holy task. He must look to a son to carry out this ambition. None of us does a completed work. David prepares for Solomon, and Solomon builds on David's planning. Parents have to look for children for the fulfilment of their life. Even the "self-made man" is the product of the dreams and denial and duty and service of many others. So curiously interwoven is the fabric of life that nobody finishes a complete piece; each one can only be careful that his portion is done as workmanly as possible.

The consummation of all the royal plans for Greater Israel was to be the temple, where was to be housed the Ark of the Covenant, and whither the nation would resort for worship. This was to be, through all time the rallying point of the Jews, the home of their hearts, the center of their hopes. Anybody who has seen the Jews at the Wailing Place in Jerusalem, beside the stones of this very temple built by Solomon, has glimpsed the intensity of this devotion. All the present stir and ferment among the Jews of the world looks toward the great objective of the holy city, where once the holy temple stood. The climax of the kingdom of Israel was the Temple of Solomon.

The Place and the People.

Compared with some Christian churches, Solomon's Temple was not large. The Church of the Divine Wisdom, in Constantinople, now called the Mosque of St. Sophia, is far larger. So are many others. For the whole of the building which crowned the rock of Jerusalem was not more than 140 feet long and 70 feet wide.

Upon it, however, was poured out such magnificence as the world had never before witnessed. The rarest of marble and wood, and abundance of gold, were lavished upon this symbol of a nation's allegiance to God. The cedars of Lebanon, the sandalwood of Africa, were imported for the building. The revenues of the country were pledged to the payment of huge bills. Workmen were gathered from afar. Literally the best that the world could provide was given without stint to the house of Jehovah. Seven long years had been spent on the work of building, and 160,000 workmen had been sharers in the task. The beauty and magnificence of the result were a wonder of the world.

Crowning the sacred hill of Jerusalem, its face turned toward the east, where it caught the first rays of the sun as each morning it rose over the Mount of Olives, the temple possessed that quality of beauty and impressiveness which is one mission of a church.

When the day of dedication came, with pilgrims from afar, the scene was one beyond the compass of a painter's brush. The oriental multitude, in flowing robes of many colors, and with the animation of the volatile east, surrounded the front of the shining marble structure, with its delicate, rosy tints, forming a fitting setting for the temple itself. In front of the temple, and in the center of the throng, stood the king on a special platform of state. So was staged the formal dedication. the magnitude of the occasion and the size of the throng are implied in the fact that the sacrifice consisted of 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep.

A grander temple now, unseen, is growing,
The bright undecaying home of grace,
Its living stones from every country flowing
And from all time. Oh, when that Temple holy
Appears in perfect beauty, may a place
Be found for me and for my service lowly.
—Richard Wilton.

What Counts in a Church.

Mighty Solomon, with his ally, Hiram, king of Tyre, could build a wondrous structure, even as a great corporation may erect a sky-scraper. But it takes more than architects to make a church. When Solomon's work was done, still the most important part remained. That was the divine favor which accepted the building as a house of worship.

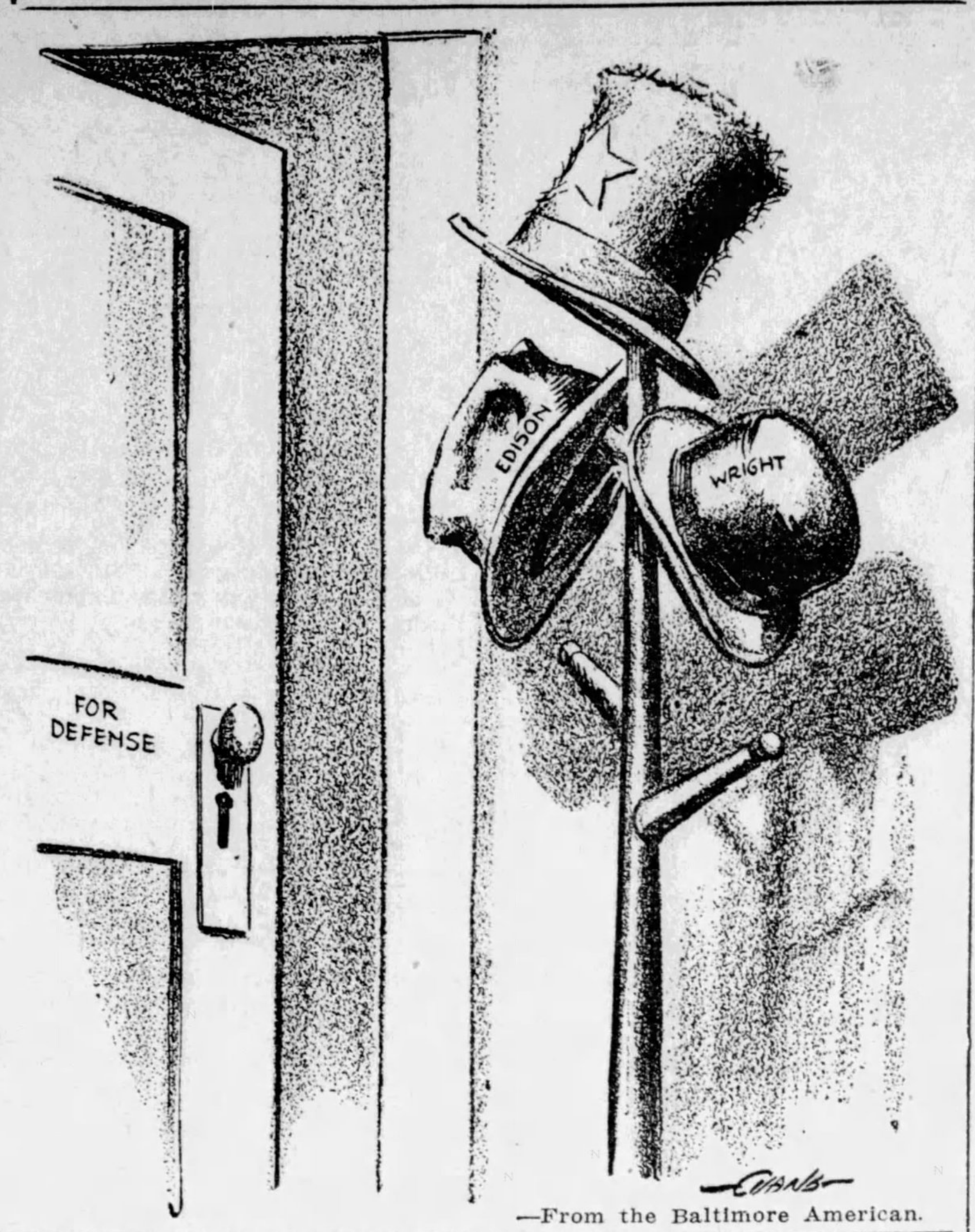
The high moment in the dedication service was when the Shekinah, mysterious symbol of the presence of Jehovah, filled the holy of holies in overwhelming fullness. The record runs: "The glory of Jehovah filled the house of Jehovah." That has been the text of more than one dedicatory sermon since. In the case of Solomon's temple, it was the seal of Jehovah upon the offering of himself and his father and the nation. God was pleased that they put religion first.

Many a church has existed without roof or walls; and still more have been of the humblest architecture. I recall at the instant that wonderful Central church at Ypeng Yang, Korea, mother of churches and center of world-wide interest. Its cost was trifling, as compared with its congregation and its work for the world. Nevertheless, this church, and thousands of others, has possessed richly that which makes a church great—the Spirit of the living God. This spiritual quality must ever be foremost in a church. All the magnificence of Solomon could not atone for lack of this. Vital religion, bringing God and man near to each other, is the one supreme essential of a house of God.

This is Religion's task, to bring again
The torch of truth to light the lives of men
To touch their eyes, that visions may appear
Of God's great presence, shining round them here
As sons of God she summons them to raise
On fair foundations walls of chrysoprase—
And jasper, sapphire, beryl, chrysolite—
All stones of price, all previous, in God's sight—
On purity and truth and honor bright
Temples and towers and courts and halls of light
And homes of purity, and mills and marts
And shops of industry and shrines of arts—
To build all these, in days now drawing nigh
After the pattern shown us in the sky.
—Washington Gladden.

The great man rises to his height on a great occasion with a great theme. Solomon was one and had the other two. His prayer of dedication is matched only by the intercessory prayer of Jesus. Solomon, too, was interceding for his people, crying repeatedly: "Hear Thou in heaven Thy dwelling place; and when Thou hearest, forgive." That entire prayer should be read by everyone interested in the lesson. As literature, it is classic.

GETTING OUR HEADS TOGETHER



—From the Baltimore American.

A Toledo Nurse in Serbia Tells of Battle With Dirt

Miss Josephine Valentine, former Toledo hospital nurse, is engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia. A letter received by one of her friends in the local institution details first impressions of her journey and the difficulties of becoming adjusted to military hospital duty in a foreign land.

Miss Valentine, for a year, was head nurse on the second floor of Toledo hospital. She resigned April 28 to accept a place with the American Red Cross. She sailed from New York on the Canopic, May 1, in company with a Miss Robb, of Akron, two Colorado nurses, one from New Jersey, and three doctors, all assigned to duty in the military hospital at Belgrade. The party arrived May 27. Miss Valentine's home is in Urbana, O.

Describes Military Hospital.

After describing a pleasant voyage, excepting features of foreign accommodations, made even less desirable by wartime conditions, Miss Valentine gives much attention in her letter to conditions she found in the relief stations, where disease is demanding its proportion of war toll. Referring to a military hospital in Nish, Serbia, where the party was entertained en route to Belgrade, she writes:

"I never imagined such awful sanitary conditions—and in a hospital! There we had our first insight into the care of patients and treatment of prisoners in these hospitals. The Austrian prisoners do all the work and the nursing (if such it could be called), but they receive exactly the same food that the Serbians themselves do.

"The food consists usually of bread and soup. Occasionally there is meat, so called, and for a few of the richer ones and the officers, eggs and milk. We were served at the officers' table. For breakfast we had eggs, buns (no butter) and coffee with milk and sugar. For dinner we had soup, bread, two kinds of meat, green beans and some sort of pastry. For supper we had meat, lettuce, bread and cheese.

"Wine is served at every meal, and if you don't drink it you offend your host, so we tried, but it was horrible stuff. We sat on benches at a long table which seated 24 people, among whom eight nations were represented. Conversation was being carried on in five languages."

Americans Received Cordially.

American Red Cross doctors and nurses are received with the utmost cordiality and hospitality, Miss Valentine writes. Describing the Belgrade hospital, she says.

"The hospital was an agreeable surprise. It is large and beautiful—wonderfully well constructed, and, they say, well equipped, though the part I am working in is not. It is built on the group plan."

Miss Valentine described commodious and comfortable nurses' quarters and continues:

"In the medical pavilion, where we were sent, there had been no nurses. There are about 180 patients and about 170 beds. Of course this means that in some cases there are two men in a bed, but the work is very light now compared to what it has been and what it may be again. When they had two in every bed and three in some, they put the rest on the floor between the beds and then filled the corridors. They could not even leave the doorways clear and sometimes had literally to walk on one patient to reach another.

"Our pavilion is divided into two floors, about nine wards on a floor, averaging 10 beds apiece. In each ward is an orderly—an Austrian prisoner—who does what work is done.

Have Strange Ideas.

"Poor things! They mean well, but their ideas of cleanliness and order are a revelation. The cases are pretty badly mixed up now—a few scurvey cases, a few tuberculosis cases, an eye case, an ear case and some convalescent typhus and recurrent fever cases."

One of the striking things, writes Miss Valentine, is the necessary struggle to teach cleanliness. In one part of her letter she describes some of the difficulties encountered in trying to negotiate for baths in a Nish hotel. The party finally had to go several blocks to another hotel that happened to have baths.

Toledoan Who is With the Serbian Red Cross

JOSEPHINE VALENTINE

Government Prints a Guide to the West

For the information of the general public, and particularly for the benefit of transcontinental travelers, who are especially numerous this year, the federal government is issuing, in the form of bulletins of the United States Geological Survey, a series of guide books descriptive of the country traversed by three of the principal railroad routes between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, and of the coast line route which runs from Mexico to the British Columbian border.

The second of these guide books, Part B—The Overland Route, just issued, is a bulky volume of 244 pages, illustrated with 50 plates and 20 maps, and containing detailed information about the geography and geology of the territory seen by the traveler from his train, its resources, industries, commerce and scenic features. The book is undoubtedly of great value and interest, but is too costly to be distributed without charge because of the limited printing appropriation. The director of the geological survey requests the newspapers to make known the fact that "to secure a copy of this guide book the intending traveler should apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, inclosing one dollar."

MAIMED LEARN NEW TASKS

Crippled Soldiers Are Taught Trades and Professions.

A school, opened at Bourges, France, for maimed soldiers, is meeting with marked success. The pupils number several hundred, nearly all of whom will be unable to work at the trades by which they earned their living before the war, hence must learn some new means of making a livelihood.

A staff of eminent physicians is faithfully attending the unfortunates, preparing them for their changed future and helping to lighten their tasks. Among the instructors are former teachers who themselves are crippled.

In spite of their afflictions, the students go about their work gayly. Men, who before the war were grocers, plasterers, barbers and miners, now are designing patterns for lace, while farm hands and butcher boys are taking courses in electricity and architecture. The course in stenography and accounting is the most popular, the pupils including a former head waiter, a carpet layer and a gardener.

HERE'S INVENTION TO HELP GOLFER SEE BALL

An instrument for keeping the golfer's eye on his ball has recently been patented. It is to be worn over the eyes like spectacles. The opaque blinders have a relatively small aperture through which, and through which alone the wearer can see and thus the distance in front and behind the ball is so small that he must see it definitely and he is thus compelled to keep his eye on the ball. The blinders are adjustable so they can be set to suit the eyes of different people.

CANADA SPENDS MUCH MONEY ON EDUCATION

The Dominion of Canada, the provinces and the municipalities make such liberal provisions for general education that less than seven per cent of the population over five years of age are unable to read and write. The largest single item in the expenditures of Ontario, as well as of its capital city of Toronto, is for education. The schoolhouse is recognized as an important factor in the successful colonization of New Ontario.

VARIETIES

Albania has a population of 880,00
Motion pictures are popular in Athens.

Metal ceilings are used extensively in Rio de Janeiro.

Modern torpedoes have a range slightly exceeding 7,000 yards.

The town of Turlow, Ky., is one mile long and about 0 feet wide.

The government owns 99 per cent of the timber of the Philippines.

China was the original home of both the rose and the chrysanthemum.

An Italian university professor asserts he has found radium in ordinary dew.

Telephone operators in Egypt are required to speak English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

Tests by European scientists have shown that the durability of various bronzes in proportionate to their content of tin.

For the protection of X-ray operators garments made of silk, heavily impregnated with lead, have been invented in France.

Twenty million dollars a year has been cut from Italy's tourist income by her break with Germany and other results of the war.

A New York man left for France recently with a stock of 1,000 wooden legs. He expects to have no trouble in disposing of them.

Gasoline locomotives have been invented in England that are safe to use in coal mines, their ignition taking place within tight boxes and their exhaust through water.

A catalogue of the fishes of Maine shows that the state has 149 species but only 25 are fit to eat, and only are of commercial value.

A Pennsylvania railroad has eliminated the danger from color blindness in its employes by using only white lights, varying their position to convey different meanings.

The track surface of a motor speedway at Minneapolis, Minn., will be tinted a light pea green. The purpose is to relieve the strain on the eyes of drivers during long races.

Constantine the Great founded Constantinople in 330 A. D., making the city now 1585 years old. The interest of its history is surpassed by that of very few other places.

Scotch whisky production is 1,000,000 gallons short on the season, and prices are soaring accordingly. It is predicted that certain brands will be unobtainable during the next 12 months.

The meeting house in Bolton, Mass., is to be reshingled for the first time since its erection in 1793. Some of the shingles are still in a perfect state of preservation after 121 years' service.

Flies do not breath through their mouths, but through holes in their bodies. Their eyes are made up of 4,000 facets. Flies are able to carry from 60 to 70 times their own weight.

A special commemorative gold dollar to be struck for the Panama-Pacific exposition will bear the face of a laborer. This is the first instance of the sort in the history of the United States.

It is the custom in parts of Yorkshire, England, to serve the meat course last. Someone has suggested that if meat eating is to be reduced this custom should be generally adopted.

Recent excavations of an ancient Roman villa, near Liege, disclosed fragments of coal, leading to the belief that the fuel was mined in Belgium as far back as the beginning of the Christian era.

The fishing industry of the United States is not nearly as great as some of the countries of Europe, but no country in the world has had the foresight to stock its inland waters as the United States has done.

Commodore Mathew F. Maury was the man who mapped out the wind and ocean currents of the Atlantic ocean. Tardy recognition may soon be paid him in the form of a statue in the American hall of fame.

Vincent Astor owns more dwellings than any other man in New York, but nevertheless rents a place in which to live. He has recently leased the house at 122 East Seventy-eighth street for the coming season.

There are stars more than a foot in diameter on the flag which floats over the postoffice department at Washington. More than 400 yards of bunting were used in the flag. It was paid for by employes in the building.

It has been estimated that within the cities of New York state there are 20,000 miles of street capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees, which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property value.

According to experts, the force of the rotation of the earth on the gyroscopic compass which has been adopted by the United States navy is 291 times as great as the force of magnetism on the magnetic needle.

"Twenty-five thousand gals. in and out every hour," read the sign on a swimming pool of which the Argonaut tells. "That's all nonsense," said the simple-minded person, "there ain't that many women in the whole county."

It is said that a former postmaster-general of Guatemala was nicknamed "mata muertos," which is to say "killer of dead persons." He is supposed to have stabbed the dead body of a murdered president as it lay in the street.

India's population of 315,000,000 tells at once what a field for foreign commerce lies there. The department of commerce has just issued a handbook for the assistance and instruction of American merchants who look in that direction.

Hawaiians who depend for a living on the pearl-diving industry are having a hard time as a result of the war. The entire absence of a European market is given as the main cause. Thursday island is a center of the industry.

Fur seal pups are born about the first of August every year, and government officials take a census of those that first see the light on our Pribilof islands. Last year there were 92,269 pups there out of an entire herd of 268,305 seals.

The county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is not only willing, but is anxious to pay its debts before they are due, and the commissioners are advertising for creditors to come forth with $50,000 worth of outstanding bonds, due in 1918.

The following advertisement appeared in the Saline County, Missouri, News: Position Wanted—A young person, having received an excellent education, including writing, geography, mathematics, music and art, would like to enter a respectable family to do washing and ironing.

The London Globe has discovered an anagram that will probably bring about a crisis in the Reichstag. The first letters of Turkey, Austria and Germany spell tag (the "day"). The first letters of Turkey, Oesterreich and Deutschland, the German spellings, form the word tod (death).

The Peace Page

FEEDING THE BABY

MARTHA HOLDEN.

When I ride on a train I am always impressed by the number of young children who are doing the same thing. There is much to be said for the courage of a mother who will start out on a trip with even one little child, but the other day I saw four different mothers with four each, little stair steps the tallest of which seemed scarcely more than a baby. I had a good time watching these sportive young creatures, like kittens at play, never still a minute, always inquiring and investigating.

One of these mothers of many, sitting tired in a waiting room, was being plied with questions by her three-year-old son. At last I heard her say in a weary voice, "Please stop asking about things for a few minutes."

Some of the babies cried a good deal, fretted and gnashed their poor little teething gums. One or two mothers gave them pacifiers, a nipple attached to a string around the neck. This quieted temporarily, but will lead to bad digestion later on, because of the air sucked into the stomach.

One baby, playful and good natured, wore a pacifier. He leaned over the back of the seat, and the pacifier dangled along the velvet covering, gathering all sorts of germs for the child's absorption. Surely babies are specially guarded from above, or so many of them wouldn't grow up.

Watching the germ-gathering pacifier I recalled a baby I knew at home, whose toy is washed every time she drops it, before it is returned to her. As she is now reaching the age where dropping rattles, toys or teething rings, just to see them fall and be picked up, is an interesting diversion, you may know that it is not an easy matter to raise a germ-proof baby.

Mothercraft is the best and greatest work in the world, and there are now, in our great cities, mothercraft schools for women, where lessons are regularly given in things a mother should know for the rearing of a healthy baby.

The subject on which the greatest stress is laid is the child's feeding. First and foremost the slogan is: "Nurse your baby."

Statistics show that ten artificially-fed babies die to one naturally fed. Of course there are mothers who, from sudden shock or some natural process cannot nurse their babies, and this is a deplorable condition. Healthy mothers, as a rule, can nurse their babies. There is much to be said for the mother's diet and her bodily care, but is her mental care any less important? Is physical nourishment all that a child takes in with its mother's milk? Michael Angelo, you remember, was nursed by the wife of a marble cutter of Settignano.

The mother's mental hygiene must be perfect to insure a perfectly nourished child. The little, ugly thoughts that spring up like weeds in the mind must be pulled up. Dig out the dandelions of hates and jealousies. Take a strong hold on the plaintains and burdocks of resentment, self pity, fear and depression. Evil thought severs vitality and hurts the child, as well as the parent.

Regular feeding, whether real or artificial, is imperative to the baby's future comfort and good disposition. You, yourself, would be a cross-grained dyspeptic if your dinner were at noon one day and two o'clock the next.

Babies don't like discipline at first; they cry from frequent hunger unless diverted till the proper feeding time. In the Mother Craft schools the argument for long intervals between feedings is that the little stomach is not emptied in a short time, and that it is injurious to add fresh food to that which has been partially digested. They advise the hours of two, six and ten o'clock a. m. and p. m. There are six feedings in 24 hours during the first month. After that one night feeding at midnight is enough.

It is hard to adopt the four-hour method if you have already formed a habit of feeding the child frequently. But remember that often the baby is only thirsty, not hungry, when he cries, and a little boiled water will satisfy him.

"Teach your child," says Dr. Hedges, of the Mother Craft school of Chicago, "to take all that he needs at one feeding, which should not last longer than twenty minutes, at the most; then to wait until next mealtime. It sounds almost cruelly stern, but you will have a happier baby in the end if you adopt that plan."

A trained nurse tells me that many mothers do not hold their babies properly when feeding them. They do not realize that the hand should be so placed as to give the baby full freedom of breathing. Mothers, she says, feed their babies, then they hold them up, dance them and toss them, and wonder why the poor little stomach does not retain its nourishment. Lay the baby down after each meal, watch it nestle and purr until it dies off.

The baby that is not a nursling cannot be fed undiluted milk, for the simple reason that cow's milk is food for a calf, not a baby. Your physician will know best how to mix your baby's food, and follow his rule.

Absolute cleanliness is essential. The vessels that are used for the preparation of the baby's food should be used for nothing else.

Pans must not only be washed, they must be sterilized, boiled in water for twenty minutes after using.

Granite ware, china, porcelain or glass are the most cleanly materials. The bottles should be all curves to avoid the accumulation of dirt in the corners. Nipples should be seamless and of the best rubber, so that they will not crack, for cracks harbor infection.

Each morning enough food should be prepared to last 24 hours. The bottles should be sealed with plugs of sterilized cotton, and kept cold. The nipple is not put in till feeding time. Bottles and nipples should be cleansed as soon as used. The feeding bottle, before using, should be warmed to blood heat only; never let it be hot. This is done by placing it in hot water.

Overfeeding is the first cause of colic.

Watch your baby's weight. If you find a gain above eight ounces a week, it is too much.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

CORRECT THE CHILDREN

I am a mother of two children, and am very much interested in the Peace Page. I enjoy the mothers' subjects on correcting children very much. I think it a sin to bring children into the world and not correct them. I have seen mothers coax a small child, promise to punish it, and then let it go right ahead as it wishes. When it grows to be a young man or woman it rules and corrects the parents. We should follow the old motto, "Bend the twig while it's young."

I cannot agree with D. E., Roscoe, O., on tobacco being worse than liquor, although my husband is a good, quiet man and does not use liquor or tobacco in any form. But I have seen more homes ruined by liquor in one year than I have seen by tobacco in my life, and I have seen several years. Right in my own home town there's never a week passes without some accident, separation or some excitement going on, all caused by liquor. There's more than one poor, heart-broken mother and children half starved and half clothed on account of the money going for drink.

Give a man a drink and it calls for trouble. But give an old tobacco user a smoke or chew and he is contented and disturbs nobody. Look back to our forefathers, how men and women smoked their clay pipes, were peaceable and lived over 100 years. Of course, I would like to see them do away with both tobacco and liquor, so the married women could buy more goods and make their skirts longer.—L. H., Maryland.

SHOULD BE REASONABLE

I would like to say in answer to D. E. that his idea that it is impossible to prove which is worse, tobacco or liquor, seems absurd. I could never see much, if any comparison between tobacco and liquor. I could never pick out a man in public and know from his ill behavior that he had been either chewing or smoking. I never knew a man to be arrested and fined for public tobacco drunkenness or heard of a man under the gallows warning young men to beware of plug, cigars or smoking tobacco. I never heard of judge or other public official charging that 75 per cent of the crime committed was due to tobacco. I never heard of tobacco bringing on delirium tremens.

If we say that tobacco is as bad as liquor we will soon be attacking coffee, saying it is as bad as tobacco. Then soon we will be condemning pepper and spices, ending with a crusade against chewing gum, candy, ice cream, lemonade and others.

We become intemperate in our thinking sometimes. When it becomes a popular fad to swat something the popular crusader goes after it at once. We ought to be reasonable. If every good man and woman in the country would wage only united and vigorous warfare against real serious evils such as alcohol, cocaine, morphine, pistols and other deadly weapons, immoral literature, the white slave traffic, divorce evil, infidelity, anarchy, mob violence, bribery, ballot box stuffing, monopoly, wage slavery, instead of such small game as tobacco, ladies' hats, card parties, and other things more foolish than evil it would be far more sensible. Why hunt for the small vermin of friolous folly instead of slaughtering the wild beasts of vice and crime?—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

BE COURTEOUS

An agreeable, modest and dignified bearing is not only one of the most desirable requisites of a young woman, but is her best warrant to claim the title of lady. Whatever may be the transient demand of fashion, whatever the passing rule of custom, that which is amiable, graceful and true in taste will always please the majority of mankind. A young lady who has any true claim to the title at all should not need allowances to be made for her. If properly trained her address will be gentle and polite, her manner courteous.

On being introduced to a stranger there is no insincerity in the display of a degree of pleasure. Upon meeting one of her own age she should strive to make herself agreeable even if not attracted toward the person introduced. Politeness demands that she should show some pleasure in the introduction and courtesy demands that she should avoid any action likely to give pain or offense.

That being off my mind I will now say a few words for dear old Michigan. I think it is one of the best states in the union. We have fine farms and everything looks well for the state this year. There are from three to four hundred Indians attending the goernment school, which is just three miles from my home.—Queen Anne from Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

READ GOOD BOOKS

I have long been a silent but very interested reader of the Peace Page and have seen very few letters from southwest Virginia. Our new subject, which Aunt Martha has introduced for discussion, is a very interesting and important one indeed.

She has asked us to give our opinion of the moving picture show. I cannot talk on the subject from experience, as I never saw one, but, from what I have heard experienced men say, they have their influence, as do many other forms of amusement.

Very few young people of my neighborhood attend them regularly. So many letters are being written in regard to whisky and tobacco. In my opinion, these two evils are the greatest of our day. Just think of the young men who are ruining their lives, spiritually, mentally and morally, by indulging in these evils. I heartily congratulate the young man who, in this fast age, has courage and self-control enough to say "No."

Have you ever thought of the influence that a book has upon you? Each book that you read will have its influence, either for good or bad. Beware of those cheap novels that degrade your moral character. Therefore make it necessary to choose with care the literature that you read and that you put in the way of others.—L. P., Virginia.

WILL TEACHER WRITE?

I live in that good old state, Michigan, in the southern part of the lower peninsula, near a progressive little town. I have read many letters in regard to the use of tobacco, liquor and gum, and I made up my mind that I must express myself.

I think drinking terrible, for it not only injures the users but is most displeasing for his fellow-people. What is more disgusting than to see a man reeling about on the streets making everyone ashamed of him. Smoking or chewing is not much better, though to me it does not seem quite so degrading. Gum chewing is nearly as bad, although it is not as harmful as tobacco. But to look at it from a moral point of view, I think it may well be classed with tobacco. I do not approve of the use of tobacco, but I do not think it looks any worse to see a young man puffing a cigar or cigarette than to see a young lady with paint or powder on her face a quarter of an inch thick and chewing gum.

I do not think any girl can command the respect that she would if she did not use these disgusting things. Powder injures and irritates the skin and I think is makes one look ten times worst. In the last week's issue of The Blade I read a letter written by a Michigan school teacher who is unable to get a school. In our locality there is a school which has not been taken yet. If that teacher will write me, I will try to help the person all I can. Write at once, as the school may be taken soon.—M. C. Pulver, Sherwood, Mich. R. F. D. No. 2.

OUR Correspondents

E. M. C., of Akansas wants the Peace Page readers to send a shower of cards and etters to his grandmother, who has been blind nine years and is 73 years old now. Her name is Mrs. O. H. Sanders of Hindsville, Ark. She will appreciate any kindness very much.

William Honeycutt, of Ewart, N. C., is an ex-soldier of the 113th company of coast artillery stationed at Fort Hancock, N. J., and would like to hear from any comrade who soldiered in the same company from 1905 to 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundy V. Hogan of Spies, N. C., are in need of cheer-up letters, as both are invalids.

Tales telling of the experiences of old soldiers are appreciated by H. S. L., of Arkansas, who was one of Uncle Sam's boys for four years and five months during the civil war. He reports that he is still alive, though feeling the effects of seven months in Andersonvile and other rebel prisons. He belonged to the 14th and 15th Illinois infantry during his service.

William T. McClaren of Pennsylvania has something of unusual interest to tell the Peace Page family. He says he possesses a pumpkin which was grown in 1914, weighs almost 15 pounds and is perfect in every respect. It doesn't show any sign of decay. All who have seen the pumpkin say they have never beheld anything like it before and that it is very unusual for a pumpkin to keep so long.

M. H. H., of North Carolna doesn't think we should criticize the old people for using tobacco or snuff, but instead warns the young men and women. She wishes there were more young men like D. E. of Roscoe, O.

If the girls would not have anything to do with boys who drink whisky there would not be so many who would drink it, is the opinion of Just a Boy from eastern Tennessee. He says that he has never taken a drink of intoxicating liquor.

Mrs. Mike Waite, of Bronson, Mich., R. R. 5, has a female redbird. Mrs. Waite's bird is not able to fly very high on account of being kept in a cage or she would have the bird go. She caught it a year ago when he was badly hurt on the head.

All The Blade readers who can are asked by M. L. B. to send cards to John Shimels of Mansfied, Mo., R. F. D. 3, on July 27, when his birthday occurs. He is an old soldier and will be 74 years old. He belonged to the 84th Pennsylvania regiment and likes to tell many anecdotes of the war.

Mrs. Q. of Michigan acknowledges the receipt of the song book entitled Pure Gold No. 1. She says, "You cannot realize the joy I feel in being able to get the book. The Peace Page is worth a lot to me and I always turn to it first when my paper arrives, reading the letters and then the songs." Mrs. Q., we will be glad to get the song you intend sending, as the other members of the family will enjoy reading it.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Braised Lambs' Tongues.

To braise lambs' tongues drop them, after washing, in a kettle of salted water and simmer until tender. Drain, trim away the roots and remove the skins. Arrange in a shallow pan, pour over them equal parts of a good brown and a tomato sauce; cover closely and braise in a moderate oven for two hours.

Angel Pudding.

Boil together one cupful of sugar and one-half of a cupful of water until the syrup will spin a short thread when dropped from the tines of a fork. Have ready the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs. Pour the hot syrup in a fine stream over the whipped whites, beating steadily. Stand in a pan of cool water and continue to beat until cold, then add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of sherry and one cupful and a half of heavy cream whipped to a solid froth. Pour into a mold with tightly fitting cover, bind the edges with the greased cloth and bury in ice and salt for fully four hours. When turned on the serving dish sprinkle with finely chopped candied fruits.

Peach Spongade.

Peel, stone and rub through a sieve sufficient ripe peaches to give two and one-half cupfuls of pulp. Boil together for five minutes, three cupfuls of sugar and one and one-half cupfuls of water, and set aside until cold. Whip the whites of six eggs to a soft froth, stir gradually into the peach pulp, add the cold syrup and freeze until firm. Pack and set aside for two hours, and serve in glasses.

Molasses Cake.

One cupful of molasses, one cupful of boiling water, two heaping cupfuls of flour, one-half of a cupful of butter, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat the butter and sugar together, then rub them into the flour till fine; add the molasses and yolk of egg and beat well; lastly, add the boiling water and the white of egg beaten stiff. This recipe makes a thick sheet in a biscuit pan.

THAT SMILE! THOSE TEETH! WHY, IT'S TEDDY THE THIRD

This photograph, taken at Southampton beach, where he may be seen almost any day romping with true Rooseveltian sturdiness, shows Theodore Roosevelt, 3rd, the son of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his beautiful young wife, who was Eleanor Alexander. The picture shows that the youngest "Teddy" has not only inherited his famous grandsire's features, but also his predilection for the "big stick."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

FROM CHEROKEE GIRL

Have you ever, in a sick room or when there was a sleeping baby, kept still, tiptoed and whispered until you felt you must yell and walk natural once more or evaporate? Well, that's me just now. I've read so many interesting letters until I must butt in, too. The rains are heavy with us, and wheat and oats have suffered, but the blackberries are fine, all but the thorns. But so it is through this life. We may expect a few thorns.

I think, though we rather like them, and, anyhow, they are good for us. Life seems sometimes mostly thorns, but this passes and we view things rightly and behold the rose in her beauty, ours for the plucking.

We have a revivalist who is doing an earnest work, with the help of God's people, to put down vice and crime in our town. Let us never do anything that we cannot ask God's blessing upon.

Here is the solution to the whole thing. If there's a hint of doubt, it is wrong. But I do think there may be cases where young people have not been rigidly schooled along these lines, and honestly do not see any harm where harm may be. In nine cases out of ten takes your minister's advice. He will rarely make a mistake. The best rule is to keep busy at something good, and there is so much to do right now.

One of the best and hardest things to do is contained in the song which "Billy" Sunday uses so much, Brifhten the Corner Where You Are. How many are trying to do this. If you are trying you are doing it and the corner is brightening. And it is a beautiful thing to do.

If you cannot in the harvest
 Garner up the richest sheaf,
Many a grain both ripe and golden
 Will the careless reaper leave.
Go and glean among the briars
 Growing rank against the wall,
For it may be that their shadow
 Hides the heaviest wheat of all.

K. W. S., Oklahoma.

Glad you've come back, Cherokee Girl. Come often—M. H.

GOES TO NORTH DAKOTA

I arrived in Arnegard, N. D., the 27th after about three days' ride. I was then about 10 miles from my destination. I registered at the hotel, intending to spend the night there and catch the stage the next morning. Meantime a generous, good natured farmer offered me transportation. Having spent the night at his place feasting upon salmon salad, hominy and potatoes, we arrived at Mr. Jenner's ranch about 10 a. m. It was a delightful ride across the prairies. Occasionally a large Jack rabbit jumped up. The prairie dogs in the "Dog Towns," covering as much as an acre or more, presented a rather funny scene. The meadow larks were quite numerous.

The following morning Jenner's son, Clark, who herds the cattle at the ranch on the Little Missouri river, 12 miles distant, invited me to accompany him on the trip, which I gladly did. Having received some instruction as how to ride in "Cow Boy" style we arrived at the ranch in due time where about three hundred head of horses and cattle were quietly grazing on the wild prairie grass.

North Dakota lies in same latitude as Paris and Vienna, but is a little farther south than Berlin and London. It is a prairie state and is fortunate in its climate and natural resources. Containing but few lakes and forests the air is wonderfully dry, even in the river valleys. This phenomenon of dry air largely explains the interesting fact that the wide ranges of temperature (from 40 degrees below zero in the winter to 100 degrees above in the summer) cause no inconvenience or discomfort to its inhabitants. The resources are chiefly wheat lands, coal fields and clay deposits. There are hundreds of acres of wheat planted each year and several hundred thousand tons of lignite coal is mined usually. The rich clays of the state are now used to produce brick, tile, pottery and dishes.

North Dakota became a state Nov. 2, 1889, and now, with less than half its land under cultivation, it already ranks among the great agricultural states. No other state in the Union has such a mixture of sturdy races. The ancient Teutonic stock is represented by the Anglo-Saxons, the Scandinavians, the Germans, and Russians. The Irish, French, Poles and Bohemians are also very numerous, with their poetic imagination, their love of music and fine art and their great industry, perseverance as pioneers. This mixture of races produces the highest type of American citizenship, combining intelligence, honesty and patriotism. The school system too, is up-to-date. The farmers are progressive and most all work is done through the modern machinery. Just here, Old West Virginia makes a striking contrast, but still we can sing in mirthful glee: Those Beautiful West Virginia Hills.—A. Clyde Clark, Arnegard, North Dakota.

UNITED WE STAND

"United we stand, divided we fall." What a deep meaning. We of Peace Page are a grand army marching under the banner of peace. And as long as we are a united band we stand, but divided we fall. Our annual reunion is the strongest link in the chain of friendship to keep us united. It is the band of love which encircles us as one family, binding us together in brotherly love, to uphold one another in well doing.

Our reunion should be an "Evergreen" day as the evergreen is a symbol of everlasting life. We know that in union there is strength. Since our last reunion we have all learned something of the power of thought. So many good thoughts have been expressed on the Peace Page. Think what it would mean to have millions of minds united in one desire for peace to be declared in the warring nations.

Parents and teachers should try harder than ever to instill into the minds of children the Golden Rule, not only teach it by precept, but by example.—Mrs. Martha C. Vincent.

PICKETT'S CHARGE

I read recently an article in The Blade by General Isaac Sherwood on the horses owned by some of the generals who engaged in the civil war. I am one of the graybacks who served from 1861 to 1865 and was in several big battles, being wounded three times. I saw many fine riders in our army. I will tell of the time when Pickett's division of Virginians formed the line at Gettysburg to make one of the most daring charges of the war. The line was formed and the batteries on both side began a great artillery duel. We were ordered to lie down and soon I saw Pickett riding back and forth in front of his division. He led his men through the charge and never received a scratch.

After we were defeated and fell back tears came into Pickett's eyes as he said all his men were either killed or wounded. Out of 80 men in my company only 22 were fit for duty and a portion of them were slightly wounded, myself included. Generals Armstead and Garnett were killed and Kemper was thought to be mortally wounded, but he lived to be governor of Virginia later.—J. H. H., Endicott, Va.

Three dollars a pound was the price of tea when it was first introduced into England.

A Daisy Party

The little girl or boy whose birthday comes during daisy time may have a delightful party on lawn or porch. The invitations may be written on small cards decorated with a tiny wreath of daisies. As the children arrive, give to each a larger paper daisy mounted on a stem and adorned with paper leaves.

A long, low table may be used to serve the supper. Edge the cloth with a border of daisies and feathery ferns. Arrange in the center a birthday cake decorated with daisies and candles fitted into little daisy holders, and at one end of the table should be placed the chocolate service with an array of tempting little cups. Platters of rolled sandwiches, filled with minced chicken and tongue, delicious little white frosted cakes and wafers, bonbon dishes holding maple sugar, candy, cream peppermints, nut creams and fancy snapping favors containing paper caps may be added to the table.

If a still simpler method of serving refreshments is desired, a number of small picnic baskets may be packed with a simple lunch. For these use the small wooden plates that can be purchased at any confectioner's and dainty crepe paper napkins. Stuffed eggs with a simple filling, delicate sandwiches, small frosted cookies and a few homemade candies and salted nuts may provide the picnic menu, and if a few rustic tables are provided, the children may unpack their baskets and play to their hearts' content.

To Mend Gloves

To mend kid gloves satisfactorily, remove all ragged edges with a small, sharp pair of scissors. Buttonhole firmly both edges to be mended with cotton thread (never use silk, as it cuts), using a very fine needle. Then bring these edges together and buttonhole. A glove mended this way cannot pull out or rip and will stand the hardest kind of wear. When the fastener comes off your glove, pull out the other half of the fastener and work a buttonhole. Get a button and a piece of tape two inches long and one-quarter inch wide. Loop tape through two eyes of button so that the ends hang even on the back of button. Pass the ends through the hole left by the fastener, spread them out flat in opposite directions and overcast both edges finely. This method is useful in sewing buttons on a child's underwaist.

Burlap Table Covers.

A square of red or green burlap worked with a cross-stitch pattern makes a very pretty table cover for a porch or bungalow living-room. Finish the cover with a fringe made by cutting equal lengths, drawing them into the edge with a crochet hook, and knotting once or several times. Porch and hammock pillows are made of the same material at small expense.

To Dry Feathers.

When airing feather pillows, do not hang them in the sun, as the heat "tries" out the oil from the feathers, making them what is known as "dead feathers." A shady place and a slight breeze will keep your feathers soft and fluffy.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Mrs. J. C. P., of Telford, Tenn., would like to have a reader give her a recipe for making tomato wine.

Will someone please tell me how to get rid of bats which infest a house?—S. D., Rose Point, Pa.

ADDRESSES WANTED

G. L. of Nebraska.
Charles Williams.
R. E. H. of Missouri.
Mrs. J. W. R. of Ohio.
Old Ohio, Florida.
The teacher whose letter was published July 8.
Mrs. H. B. L., Sylvania, Pa.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Likes to Cook.

I am 12 years old and am quite a girl to stay around the house. I can cook and like to do housework and take care of the baby. I have five brothers, two older than myself and three younger. The youngest is only two weeks old. I have always lived in Iowa and think it a fine state. Papa was born and raised in Iowa. My hobbies are music, sewing, tatting and helping mamma. My brother has a sorrel pony, and when it is broken in he says he is going to let me ride it. My oldest brother has a little black team and a nice buggy.—Lela Marie Rose, Guthrie Center, Ia.

Clerks for Father.

My father owns a store and I clerk in it. I enjoy the work very much. Not seeing any letters from this part of West Virginia I thought I would write in hopes that some of the boys and girls might enjoy my letter as I do theirs. We live in Nicholas county, where there are good schools and churches. Will Ruth Cover please write again as I have lost her address. I am 16 years old. I like to hear from the boys and girls and will answer all letters and cards.—Artie Armstrong, Summersville, W. Va.

An Anti-Suffragette.

I am 16 years old and live in West Virginia, where I can roam among the hills which I love dearly. Our state flower, the big laurel, is in bloom now. I love to go out and gather this flower, together with the many other wild flowers in bloom here now. I went to country school and was promoted to high school two years ago, but owing to inconvenience I have not entered yet. I hope to be able to go to normal school though as soon as I can.

I would like to see every boy and girl go to school, for education is what makes our country what it is. I also like to hear of girls doing their share of work on the farm, too. As for myself I can do any farm work that a boy can do, and in addition can do any work in the house. Though I have seen many arguments on the Peace Page on liquor, tobacco and snuff, I believe I will stay out of it myself.

I don't believe in women being allowed to vote and if they get the vote in any more of the states I hope West Virginia will not be among the number. When men become unable to make the laws themselves then it will be time for women to take a hand. But I have no fear that the men will lose out. If women vote, yet them help the men in war, not only taking care of the sick and wounded but fighting. Also let them work roads and do other hard work which men do. After they go through some of these experiences possibly they will be willing to occupy their former places again.—Moonlight Reverie.

Sunday School Picnic.

I would like to tell the boys and girls of the Peace Page about the picnic my Sunday school had in June. The outing was held at Trinity, N. C., for the Sunday schools of Randolph circuit. All but one school was represented. Each school was supposed to have two representative speakers for the day, one a boy and the other a girl. Each school was to sing two songs. After the program everyone took part in a real old-fashioned picnic dinner, spread out on the ground, and all appeared to enjoy it greatly. The large crowd present had their time to themselves after the dinner and most of us walked around and talked until 4 o'clock, when we witnessed a ball game. Our ride home was pleasant.

This is not the first time I have written to the Peace Page, and I hope some of the boys and girls will remember me. I want to thank each one who sent me a card, as they were all appreciated. My birthday is December 13. Have I a twin? I love the birds and hope to be accepted as a member of the Bird club.—Fannie Croker, Trinity, N. C.

SHORT AND SWEET.

J. C. W. of Virginia likes to read and ride horseback. She is 16 years old and lives in the country.

Sedley Burdette of Elk View, W. Va., would like to exchange cards and letters. He is 18 years old.

Hazel, a girl of 13, lives near Cheat mountain in West Virginia. For hobbies she has music and flowers. Her birthday is Nov. 22 and she wants to know if she has a twin.

Elnora J. Kelce, of Troy, Pa., would like cards. She lives on a farm of 130 acres.

Kenneth Altman wants letters and cards. He lives at Bippus, Ind.

Here's a girl who likes to read and wash dishes. She is 14 years old and wants to know if she has a twin. She signs herself Lonesome Girl.

Edna Alexander of Chloe, W. Va., goes to school in the winter and does farm work in the summer. She has a free school diploma.

Hal Boggs, 14, of Sutton, W. Va., and Harry Meadows, 20, of Frametown, W. Va., ask for cards and letters.

POETS' CORNER

THE OLD ARMCHAIR

By Henry Russell.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old arm chair?
I've treasured it long as a holy prize,
I've bedewed it with tears and embalmed it with sighs.
'Tis bound by a thousand bonds to my heart,
Not a tie will break, not a link will start!
Would ye learn the spell? A mother sat there,
And a sacred thing is that old arm chair.

I sat and watched her many a day,
When her eye grew dim and her locks were gray
And I almost worship'd her, when she smiled
And turned from her Bible to bless her child.
Years rolled on, but the last one sped,
My idol was shattered, my earth star fled.
I learned how much the heart can bear
When I saw her die in that old arm chair.

'Tis past! 'tis past! but I gaze on it now,
With quivering breath and throbbing brow;
'Twas there she nursed me, 'twas there she died,
And memory flows with lava tide.
Say it is folly and deem me weak
While the scalding drops start down my cheek;
But I love it, I love it and cannot tear
My soul from a mother's old arm chair.

THE DRUNKARD'S DOOM

I saw a man at early dawn
 Stand in a grog-saloon;
His eyes were sunk and his lips were parched,
 But that's the drunkard's doom.
A litle boy stood by his side,
 And falteringly he said,
"O father! mother's sick at home,
 And sister cries for bread."
 (Repeat last line of each stanza for refrain).

The drunkard staggered to the bar,
 As he'd ofttimes done before,
And to the landlord pleading said,
 "Oh, give me one glass more."
The host complied with his request
 And filled the tempting bowl,
He drank while wife and children starved,
 He ruined his poor soul.

A year rolled by, I passed that way,
 A crowd stood 'round the door;
I asked the cause and one replied,
 "The drunkard is no more."
The funeral train moved slowly on,
 No wife nor children there,
For they had gone to that better home,
 They had left this wrold of care.

THE OLD SOLDIER

By Katharine Tynan.

Lest the young soldiers be strange in heaven,
 God bids the old soldier they all adored
Come to Him and wait for them, clean, new-shriven,
 A happy doorkeeper in the House of the Lord.

Let it abash them, the strange new splendor,
 Lest they affright them, the new robes clean;
Here's an old face, now, long-tried and tender,
 A word and a hand-clasp as they troop in.

"My boys," he greets them and heaven is homely,
 He their great captain in days gone o'er
Dear is the friend's face, honest and comely,
 Waiting to welcome them by the strange door.

—Cornhill Magazine.

POEMS WANTED

Little Blossom and Little Belle, to Hazel Berry, Le Sage, W. Va.

Little Bright Eyes Come and Meet Me.

The Legend of Bergenz, beginning "Girt round with rugged mountains."

When the Mists Have Rolled Away, to Mary L. Smith, Sherwood, Mich.

The Baggage Coach Ahead and A Package of Old Letters, to Mary Sinsel, Belington, W. Va.

The Train Bro't Child, to L. B. McCoy, Tacoma, Wash, 532 N. Prospect Street.

Cocoanut Grove and Lonesome Pine, to Mabel Dunn, Meda, Ore.

Speak Up, Ike, and 'Spress Yourself.

THE BLIND CHILD'S PRAYER

"They tell me, father, that tonight
 You wed another bride;
That you will clasp her in your arms
 Where my dear mother died.

"That she will lay her stately head
 Upon your manly breast,
Where she who now lies low in death,
 In her last hours did rest.

"They say her name is Mary, too,
 The name my mother bore;
But, father is she kind and true,
 Like the one you loved before?

"And is her step so soft and light,
 Her voice so meek and mild?
And, father, do you think she'll love
 Your blind and helpless child

"Please, father, do not bid me come
 To greet your lovely bride,
I could not meet her in the room
 Where my dear mother died.

"Her picture's hanging on the wall,
 Her books are lying near;
And there's the harp her fingers touched,
 And there's her vacant chair.

"The chair where by her side I knelt
 To say my evening prayer;
Please, father, do not bid me come—
 I could not meet her there.

"But when I've cried myself to sleep,
 As now I often do,
Then softly to my chamber creep
 My new mamma and you.

"And bid her gently press a kiss
 Upon my throbing brow,
Just as my own dear mother would—
 Father, you're weeping now.

"Now let me kneel down by your side,
 And to the Saviour pray,
That God's right hand may guide you both
 Through life's long, weary way."

The prayer was softly murmured; then
 "I'm weary now," she said;
He gently raised her in his arms
 And laid her on the bed.

Then, as he turned to leave the room
 One joyful cry was given;
He turned, to catch that last glad smile—
 His blind child was in heaven.

They laid her by her mother's side,
 And raised a marble fair;
And on it were these simple words;
 "There'll be no blind ones there."

IN THE EVENING BY THE MOONLIGHT

By B. W. Hitchcock.

In the evening, by de moonlight,
When dis darkey's work was over,
We would gather round de fire,
Till de hoecake it was done;
Den we all would eat our supper,
After dat we'd clear de kitchen,
Dat's de only time we had to spare
To have a little fun.
Uncle Gabe would take de fiddle down
Dat hung upon de wall,
While de silver moon was shining
 clear and bright;
How de old folks would enjoy it,
Dey would sit all night and listen,
As we sang in de evening by de moonlight.

In de evening by de moonlight,
When de watchdog would be sleeping
In de corner by de fireplace,
Beside de old arm chair,
Where Aunt Chloe used to sit
And tell de pickaninnies stories.
And de cabin would be filled
With merry coons from far and near.
All dem happy times we used to have
Will ne'er return again;
Everything was den so merry, gay and bright,
And I never will forget it,
Just as long as I remember,
How we sang in de evening by de moonlight.

CHORUS.

In de evening by de moonlight
 You could hear us darkies singing,
In de evening by de moonlight
 You could hear de banjo ringing;
How de old folks would enjoy it,
Dey would sit all night and listen,
As we sang in de evening by de moonlight.

THE OLD MOUNTAIN PINES

 When the night gathers cold
 On the moor and the wold,
Then my thoughts through the twilight will roam,
 Till in fancy I stand
 In my dear native land,
'Neath the pines by my beautiful home.

Chorus.

 Oh, the old mountain pines,
 Oh, the old mountain pines,
Till in fancy I stand in my dear native land,
On the hill 'neath the old mountain pines.

 Oh, my memory twines
 Round the beautiful pines,
Waving green in the glory of spring;
 Standing high and alone
 On the mountain high throne,
Where the winds in the long summer sing.

 And long, long may it stand,
 An emblem so grand,
Of the home to life's wanderer given,
 Which the weary soul finds
 'Mid the beautiful pines
On the golden savannas of heaven.

THOUGHT SHE COULD NOT LIVE

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Unionville, Mo.—"I suffered from a female trouble and I got so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without holding on to something. I had nervous spells and my fingers would cramp and my face would draw, and I could not speak, nor sleep to do any good, had no appetite, and everyone thought I would not live. Some one advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had taken so much medicine and my doctor said he could do me no good so I told my husband he might get me a bottle and I would try it. By the time I had taken it I felt better. I continued its use, and now I am well and strong.

"I have always recommended your medicine ever since I was so wonderfully benefitted by it and I hope this letter will be the means of saving some other poor woman from suffering."—Mrs. MARTHA SEAVEY, Box 1144, Unionville, Missouri.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above — they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger — it has stood the test for years.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

DISCOVERY OF COAL

Will you give the early history of coal and tell when it was first discovered?—M. L. M., Nichols, N. Y.

Coal was first discovered in America by a Catholic priest, Father Henepin, in 1669, in what is now the state of Illinois. He published his journal in 1698, which contained a map illustrating his travels, and made special mention of a coal bed on the Illinois river, where the coal was exposed to view along the banks. In 1775 and later the coal mines near Richmond, Va., were used for the purpose of manufacturing shot and shell for the American army. However, bituminous coal was first mined in a systematic way in the Pittsburg coal region. William Penn granted the privilege of mining in the coal mines fronting the rivers in 1684, 20 years after the city of Pittsburgh had been laid out. The existence of the anthracite deposits of Pennsylvania was known in 1768, and in 1768 it was used at a blacksmith's forge by two brothers, who were the first to utilize it in this manner. For some time it was only used by blacksmiths, as it was difficult to ignite, and it was then believed that a bellows was necessary in order to use this coal as a fuel. In 1808 Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkesbarre, used this coal in a parlor grate. This success of the experiment traveled about and people from all parts of the state came to see the "stone coal" burning in a parlor grate. In 1814 this same kind of coal was sold in Philadelphia for $14 per ton. The first shipment of the anthracite coal to a distant market was sent down the Susquehanna river in 1775 to the government armory at Carlisle. No organized effort was made to mine it, however, until 1793, when the Lehigh Coal Co. was formed to work the deposits near Mauch Chunk.

MOLLY PITCHER

Can you tell me anything about Molly Pitcher and what she did?—H. B., Adams, N. Y.

Moll Pitcher, the American heroine, was the wife of a soldier in the Continental army during the revolutionary war. At the battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, she saw her husband killed in the act of firing a cannon. She took his place at once, fired the already loaded cannon, and fought throughout the day. Washington praised her and commissioned her a sergeant in the army as a reward for her heroic services.

M'KINLEY WAR TAX

Was there a war revenue tax imposed in this country during the Spanish-American war and what articles were taxed?—J. W. S., Iron Station, N. C.

During the Spanish-American war in 1898 new duties were imposed on account of the war. The taxes on tobacco and fermented liquors were increased, special duties were laid upon banks, brokers and theatres and stamp taxes were imposed upon a great variety of commercial transactions. These included the use of bank checks, express and freight receipts, and telegraph messages. Patent medicines were also taxed, as well as firms engaged in refining sugar or petroleum. In 1902 all these taxes were repealed.

SAINT PATRICK

I would like to have a history of St. Patrick given in the Question Bureau.—T. B. N., Bliss, N. Y.

Scotland, England, France and Wales have each claimed to be the birthplace of St. Patrick. He came of a patrician family and was born about the year 372. When only 16 years old he was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland. He remained in Ireland seven years, escaped from captivity, and after many adventures on the continent, he was successively ordained deacon, priest and bishop. Once more he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its heathen inhabitants. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland and rendering the Irish soil forever after so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantaneously die on touching it. Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum which he struck with such fervor that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But an angel appearing, mended the drum, and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. In the Gaelic mountains there is a lake called Lough Dilveen, and it is said that St. Patrick, when banishing the snakes and toads from Ireland, chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there until Monday. The serpent every Monday morning calls out in Irish, "It is a long Monday, Patrick." This is firmly believed by the lower orders who live in the neighborhood of the lough.

St. Patrick is said to have died on the 17th of March, 493, in the 121st year of his age. St. Patrick's day is celebrated on the 17th of March. The Shamrock is almost universally worn in the hat all over Ireland on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, he used the plant bearing three leaves upon one stem as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery.

THE CABINET

Please give the names of the members of the present cabinet of President Wilson.—L. R., Wytheville, Va.

The members of President Wilson's cabinet are:

Secretary of state, Robert Lansing, of New York.

Secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Attorney general, T. W. Gregory, of Texas.

Secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison, of Jersey City, N. J.

Postmaster general, A. S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of agriculture, Professor David M. Houston, of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University.

Secretary of commerce, William C. Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of labor, William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

MILITARY ACADEMY

I would like to know the steps it is necessary to take to obtain entrance into the United States military academy at West Point.—B. H., Quaker City, O.

Each senator, congressional district and territory is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. There are also 40 appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of the date of admission, by the secretary of war upon the nomination of the senator or representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examinations or given direct. The representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the war department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the best qualified will be admitted to academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the military academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra, through quadratic equations, plan geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history and the outline of general history.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offenses is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for support. The number of students at the academy is usually about 550.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1911, inclusive, has been 5,071. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his senator or member of congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who, by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain appointment otherwise.

ST. SWITHIN

I would like to know something about the life of St. Swithin.—T. H. M., Sanoma, W. Va.

Saint Swithin was the bishop of Winchester. He was tutor to King Egbert's son, Ethelwulf, a zealous builder of churches and of conspicuous devotion. He is credited with many miracles and when he died asked to be buried where passersby might tread on his grave and where the rain from the eaves might fall upon it. When, a century later, his body was to be exhumed for the purpose of being deposited in the cathedral, on the day appointed for the translation (July 15) it rained and for many days after so as to delay the ceremony. Hence, it was believed, originated the idea that if it rained on Saint Swithin's day it will be wet weather 40 days after it.

OLD ABE, THE WAR EAGLE

I would like to know something about the war eagle known as Old Abe.—H. F. B., Helvetia, Wis.

Old Abe was probably the most famouse eagle that ever wore feathers. He was a genuine eagle, and a handsome one of his kind. His authentic history apparently begins with the day in 1861 when Chief Sky, a Chippewa Indian, made him prisoner on the Flambeau river in Wisconsin. Sky sold him to a white man for a bushel of corn. The man who paid the corn for him sold him in turn for $5 to Mr. Mills. Mills made a present of him to a company just about to start out for the war, Co. C, of the Eighth Wisconsin. No time was lost by them in naming this winged inspiration after the man in the White House. Old Abe the bird became and Old Abe he stayed till his death years after.

The carried him alongside the colors on a perch at the end of a staff. The army soon came to know them as the "Eagle Regiment." Beginning with Farmington, Miss., the eagle and his followers went through 36 battles. He was wounded before Corinth and again at Vicksburg. It is said that at Corinth the Confederate marksmen made special efforts to kill Old Abe, at the direction of Gen. Price. "I would rather have him than a whole brigade," Price is said to have remarked, such was the eagle's value in encouraging the troops.

Old Abe stayed with his command until it was mustered out in 1864. In September, Lewis, the Wisconsin war governor, formally accepted him on behalf of the state. Old Abe was exhibited at the Chicago sanitary fair that winter, and his history published in a pamphlet, brought $10,000 for the sick soldiers.

It is pleasant to record that he lived long and happily afterward. He was much in demand at conventions and veterans' reunions. He died in March, 1881, as a result of breathing smoke at the fire of the Madison capitol. Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor, used him as the model for several eagles on his war monuments.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. G. G., Mint Spring, Va.—We are unable to discover any reference to the kind of plant you mention.

F. M., Oak Point, Wash.—Your question is too technical for us to be able to answer in these columns.

C. H. L., Carter, Ky.—We are unable to state how crepe flowers are put together.

COAL STRIKE IS BLAMED ON GERMAN-AMERICANS

Sensational Story Printed in London Financial News.

London, July 17.—The London Financial News prints a sensational story today in which it is alleged that the South Wales mine strike was instigated by agents of Germany, who spent $300,000 to bribe men and women who could influence the miners.

The London Express accepts this theory and believes that the men who caused the strike were German-Americans.

"Men, not miners and neither Welsh nor English, were active in the South Wales district for several weeks urging the men to strike unless their full demands were granted. Several spoke with an American accent and are believed to have been German-Americans.

"These men were particularly active in the time between the conferences of miners' delegates."

The strike that has made 200,000 miners idle in the South Wales coal fields and threatens to cripple the manufacture of munitions and the supply of the British fleet, took on a more serious aspect today. While the government was trying to induce the strikers to return to work, the miners' association demanded that the cabinet withdraw the proclamation applying the provisions of the munitions act to the situation.

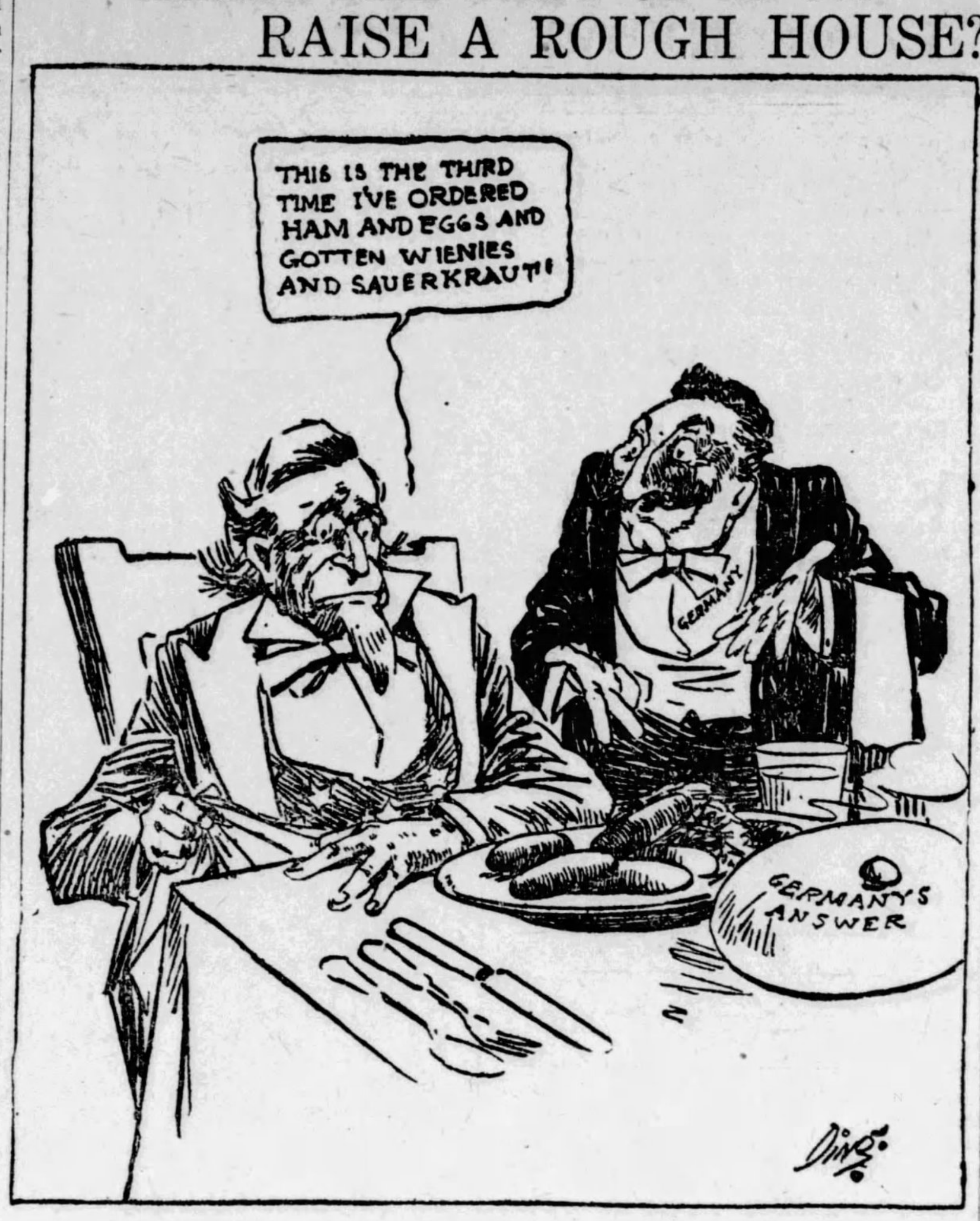
The ultimatum of the association was served upon President Runciman of the board of trade. He immediately rejected the demand and served notice that the cabinet could make no more concessions than had been offered in previous sessions with the workers' leaders.

As soon as the government had rejected the association's demand the strike spread to Monmouthshire. Seven thousand miners walked out of the Ebbey Vale collieries. As many more were made idle by the closing of plants which depend upon a daily supply from the Monmouthshire mines.

Three mines in South Wales that had been kept open with a small force shut down today and the tieup was made complete. At noon, labor leaders said that by night 250,000 men would be idle

One hedge near Los Angeles contains 7,000,000 rose blooms.

QUESTION--TO EAT IT AND MAKE THE BEST OF IT OR RAISE A ROUGH HOUSE?


THIS IS THE THIRD TIME I'VE ORDERED HAM AND EGGS AND GOTTEN WIENIES AND SAUERKRAUT!
GERMANY
GERMANY'S ANSWER
Ding

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

MAP SHOWS MUCH

The most remarkable map in the world is in a public park in Guatemala City. It is of immense proportions and represents with minute details all the physical characteristics of the republic. Tiny steel bands represent the railroad systems and water can be turned into all the river beds. The maker died of brain fever not long ago, after completing his work.

ROMANS HAD TRENCHES

The Romans, who were the first to make war a real art (if one forgets a certain Alexander), were in consequence the first to use trenches. Their main line of intrenchment ran across southern Germany from the east bank of the Rhine to near the present Stuttgart.

SUBMARINES AND AEROPLANES IN EUROPE'S GREAT CONFLICT

Aircraft and submarines have introduced complicated elements into the science of taking and making "cover." Each division is entirely different from the other in all its circumstances, says a writer in the London Observer, and they normally join issue at only one point, that at which aircraft scout for submarines. This compliment is not returnable; submarines do not scout for aircraft.

It was assumed before war broke out that submarines would find in aircraft a deadly enemy, destroying their one chance of successful work, which lies in moving about unseen and unsuspected. After ten months of war we find submarines enjoying a large measure of immunity; and it is well to inquire whether aircraft are in any special way to be regarded as an effective antidote.

It is impossible to have any proper idea of the work of these craft without first realizing the immensity of the sea and the sky in which they move, and it is exceedingly difficult to bring this realization home to anyone who has never made an ocean voyage.

But, having that realization, some important distinction between the capabilities of the two craft must always be remembered. The sky is easily scanned in clear weather, but the aircraft that move in it are swift, and some of them travel by night. The sea is a better hiding ground, but submarines are relatively slow. Aircraft move about at a great range of depths, say from ground level to a height of 10,000 feet; submarines do not go below 250 feet.

Submarines can be seen by an observer overhead when at a depth of 30 feet, or even more, against a white bottom, but the observer must be overhead or nearly so.

The submarine, however, does not always travel submerged, and when traveling awash it is much more visible, for it leaves a wake even when only the periscope is above water which should help to reveal it. Pursuit by an aircraft might compel a submarine to stay below long enough to run her batteries down, when she would become a mere surface craft.

Other points are that the submarine's range of action is greater than that of the aeroplane, or of any British airship; aeroplanes can travel in any weather that the submarine will venture out in, but the airship is not so weatherworthy a craft; yet aircraft can venture out in any conditions that keep the sea calm enough to make the search for submarines possible; submarines have the advantage of aircraft in foggy weather and at night, for they can float motionless.

All these considerations, which, of course, apply only to submarines and aircraft of today, serve to show that aerial watch for submarines at sea can at present be only of the most fortuitous character, and until a vast fleet of aircraft, numbering not tens but hundreds, could be spared for the purpose enemy submarines have a good chance of escaping detection even in the narrow seas round Britain.

Aircraft and submarines have no very certain means of damaging each other. The latter, it is true, can carry small guns, and it was officially recorded on May 6 that on one occasion a British submarine damaged a German airship by gun-fire. Aircraft can drop bombs, and would certainly be justified in flying very low in order to drop them accurately, taking the small risk of being hit by the submarine's guns. Further, the bombs might cause serious damage to a submarine totally submerged; and the periscope might be knocked away by fire from aircraft.

But the airship appears to be a better submarine destroyer than the aeroplane; it can adjust its speed to that of the submarine without going below its minimum speed, which, of course is zero as against the 40 miles per hour or so of most aeroplanes. The writer will be surprised if airships do not become recognized submarine destroyers.

As already said, the evidence on almost every point is incomplete. But there is one direction in which aircraft have proved effective submarine destroyers, and that is at the building yard, as the raids on the submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Hoboken stand witness; and it is to be observed that whereas the bombs carried by aeroplanes are capable of seriously damaging a submarine, they would do comparatively little harm to a battleship; the submarine, then, is the aeroplane's natural prey.

CAMELS LIKE NICE FAT CIGARS TO SMOKE

Now that the camel is again having a chance to distinguish itself on the field of war its traits are becoming the subject of expert discussion. It is said, for one thing, that the camel, while never a companionable beast, has one human "weakness"—an insatiable love for tobacco. Arabs, in taming wild camels, are said to give them fat cigars to smoke, and the beasts become remarkably docile.

CHILE TO TEACH USE OF NITRATE TO U. S. FARMERS

Chile, through its minister at Washington, has offered to send experts to this country to teach American farmers how to use nitrate of soda as a fertilizer. To obtain the best results, the nitrate is placed on top of the soil soon after the plants begin to grow. More nitrate may be added, from time to time, if needed. While nitrate of soda is usually sold for about 18 cents a pound, it may be obtained in large quantities at much smaller price.

RUSSIAN GENERAL DOOMED TRAITOR SON TO DEATH

The Russian army system, writes Dr. Karl Beeson von Staart from Havre, France, is one of the greatest caste-making institutions in the world. Once an army officer, always an army officer, not only for life, but for generation after generation. It's habit, heredity, anything you wish to call it. You might as well attempt to make a machinist of a crown prince as to try to change the "destiny" of a Russian officer, or an officer's son, or his grandson.

Colonel-General Stephen Fyedotoff—he was known simply as "general" to his command and every one of his acquaintances in the army—had one child, a son, and, despite the fact that General Fyedotoff was a Pole, had become so thoroughly Russianized that there was but one destiny for his boy from the hour of his birth—the army.

Reward of Faithful Service.

General Fyedotoff's home was at Zamost, but a few hours' ride from Tomascow, both cities lying close to the Austria-Hungarian border and almost due north from Lemberg, Galicia. But for years General Fyedotoff's home was but a visiting place for him. For 15 years he occupied, with his command, scores of army posts in European and Asiatic Russia, one after the other. He was moved from the frozen shores at Archangel to the spring-like clime of Odessa; from Kronstad, the frowning fortress guarding the Russian capital, to Vladivostok, washed by the Japanese sea. He fought Tartars on the plateaus of China and subdued tribal uprisings in the valleys and on the heights of the Ural mountains.

Then, because he was rated a good soldier and had an untarnished record, he was given his reward by being detailed to the Galician frontier, with headquarters at Zamost. It was what might be called an "active retirement," and the general, now grayhaired and seamed of face, prepared to spend the balance of his days amid his family around his own fireside, with nothing more strenuous than an occasional troop review, or to carry out the family destiny by putting the finishing touches on his son's education prior to making application for an army commission for the lad.

Jan, a Son of Poland.

Jan Fyedotoff was by this time a young man of 18 years, tall, slender, strong-featured—a typical son of a typical army officer. He had been given the usual education of a young man intended for the service, but his mother had failed to watch him as closely as his father might have done had he been home, and the young man had fallen in with a band of Polish revolutionists. These young men, however, were not of nihilistic tendencies. Theirs was a peaceful propaganda. They knew by heart all the wrongs Poland had suffered from the hands of the Russian government, and their hope was unfailing that, some day, somehow, the great kingdom, at its height under Gustavus Adolphus, would come into its own again. But they did not preach fire and blood to bring about this regeneration. Their millennium was not of the sword.

General Fyedotoff soon discovered and frowned upon his son's associations, but the boy was strong willed, and all the arguments his father advanced failed to shake the youth's opinions. Russia was but his adopted country, and he would serve her just as long as Poland had no need of him. But when once Poland called, then it was the duty of every one of her sons and daughters to harken and heed.

Given Army Commission.

Jan was a lovable boy, and his mild Polish proclivities were looked upon as nothing more than a "hobby." He offered no objections when his father informed him one day that the time had arrived for him to begin his career, and two months later he donned the uniform of a second lieutenant in his father's command.

Then General Fyedotoff acknowledged his life's task accomplished, and he settled down to enjoy the rewards of his labors. His family was united—would probably remain so until after his death—his son had taken the place assigned him in the world and gave every indication of filling it as satisfactorily as his father had, while his own spotless record furnished its own reward, and, if this were not enough, there was a casket filled with medals and decorations in the family strong box.

Story Did Not End Happily.

It seems cruel not to attach "and they lived happily ever afterwards" to the close of such a career, but then many cruel things have happened since the assassination of the Austrian crown prince at Sarajevo a little over a year ago. The distant rumblings developed into the thunder of war in a few short weeks, and on the 15th day of last September, Gen. Fyedotoff found himself at the head of his brigade of Russian regulars slowly retiring from the frontier before an overpowering number of Austrian troops.

Then the Russian mobilization began to be felt, and the tide rolled back toward Galicia. The battle of Rawa Ruska witnessed the complete defeat of the Austrians, and it also brought special mention in the dispatches of the heroic work of Gen. Fyedotoff's division.

But it brought no happiness to this dauntless Russian; on the other hand, his hair turned white over night. For his son, the pride of his life, had committed treason. He had deserted his command, with two of his brother officers, Poles, and joined the Austrians. If the boy had been killed or captured—but this was infinitely worse. And there was no hoping that it had been a mistake, for Jan left a note behind him which read:

"Father, I have been forced to choose between two duties—my love for you and my duty to my country. Poland always comes first. I am fighting under the Polish banners of the Hapsburgs, convinced that Austria, not Russia, is the hand which will free your country and mine."

Jan had cleared out in the middle of the night to join the retreating Austrians, but he had left his sword and his uniform behind in a little hut where he had been billeted. The grief-stricken father buried the sword and burned the uniform, then he turned his undivided attention to the Austrians in front of him.

The Spartan Father.

During the long campaign before Lemberg, Gen. Fyedotoff's division was entrenched for two months on the edge of a forest in one of the wildest sections of the country. Back of the position were woods, impenetrable, deep in snow, and into them he was frequently obliged to send skirmishing parties to attack the rear of the Polish Legion of Austria, which made frequent raids.

The rumor somehow spread to Gen. Fyedotoff's division that it was their leader's traitorous son who was directing some of these destructive raids. The Russians were bitter, and many prisoners captured were given short shrift, while dire threats were made as to the fate Jan Fyedotoff would meet if he fell into their hands. One Russian soldier, who belonged to the company in which Jan had been an officer, swore that he had recognized his former leader on one occasion.

One night late in the year, when the snow lay thick on the ground and a gale was blowing, the very company to which the deserter had been longed was surprised by one of these raids. The particular dash of the Austrian Poles was singularly bold, rapid and desperate. The Russians were surprised in their sleep, and before they could gather for a stand they were badly cut up. Aid finally arrived, and then there was some hard fighting, chiefly with the bayonet because of the uncertain light. With over three-fourths the raiding force already slain, the Russians finally got a small band of their foes into an old mill and, after pounding the structure to pieces with a field gun, took the few survivors prisoners.

Return of Jan Fyedotoff.

Among the score or more taken was Jan Fyedotoff, or what was left of him. A bayonet thrust had split his cheek and cut his lips. His clothes hung on him in threads, while his hands were stained with the blood of the Russians who had fallen before his sword.

It was in this condition that he was taken, with the other prisoners, before his father. Gen. Fyedotoff and his son looked at each other for a moment, but neither spoke, and then the commander got down to the business at hand. The Austrians, all save Jan, were privates, and therefore only prisoners of war, and after questioning them, the Russian general ordered them to be sent to the rear preparatory to being moved to the detention camps.

For Jan, the traitor, there was but one course. Gen. Fyedotoff ordered a courtmartial for 8 o'clock in the morning—it was then almost daybreak—and named the four officers who were to be summoned to act with him on the case.

The trial did not last half an hour. Jan was called before the tribunal, then the witnesses. The facts were plain, indisputable. Then Jan himself was questioned. He admitted everything.

When the room again had been cleared, Gen. Fyedotoff turned to his aides for their decision. Two of them—officers in the company which had been so badly cut up during the night—were for instant execution. The other two, probably wishing to spare the father as much as possible, suggested that the case be submitted to army headquarters for disposition. With the votes split evenly, the decision rested with the head of the tribunal, the man who was trying his own son.

Gen. Stephen Fyedotoff did not hesitate an instant. He arose, and in a cold, inflexible voice announced his decision:

"I adjudge the prisoner guilty as charged, and the punishment is his immediate execution."

Father Sentences Son to Die.

The prisoner was ordered before the court again, and the father, facing his son, looked him squarely in the eye and pronounced the sentence of death in the same even tones in which he had announced his deciding vote a moment before.

A squad of soldiers took Jan away behind the house, and the officers left the father alone with his sorrow. Jan, a true son of his father, never lost his nerve. He refused to have his eyes bound, and even opened his coat and shirt so that the bullets could find their mark easier. Then, placing his back to the wall, he faced the firing squad and calmly watched the whole proceedings until he crumbled to the ground before a volley from the rifles not 10 feet away.

The sergeant kicked the limp form until it lay on its back and he saw death staring at him from the glassy eyes. Then he dismissed the squad with a curt command and returned to Gen. Fyedotoff's room to make his report.

That report was never given, for the Russian general lay limply over the table he had been using for a desk, a revolver tightly clutched in one hand and a stream of blood from his breast stained a sheet of paper on which he had hastily written a parting message. It read:

"I have done my duty as a Russian and an officer, but always he is my son, my boy. Bury us together, with my boy in my arms. This is my last request."

Gen. Stephen Fyedotoff was buried the next day with full military honors. But the spirit which had broken within him remained firm in the breas within him remained firm in the breasts of his command, for the ghastly corpse of Jan Fyedotoff dangled from a tree on the end of a rope for many days as a warning to Poles who betrayed Muscovite rule for that of the Hapsburgs.

CANNOT CAP BIG GAS GUSHER OF ALBERTA, CAN.

The Pelican Portage gas gusher, 170 miles from Edmonton, Alberta, has given off an average of 4,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily for the last 16 years. Attempts made to cap it have proved futile the enormous pressure blowing off all valves. Indians occasionally camp in the neighborhood and as the gas seeps through the ground they merely heap a pile of stones over some crevice, touch a match to it and cook their food on this improvised heater.

French Outposts on Watch for Offensive by Germans in Alsace

FRENCH OUTPOSTS ON GUARD IN ALSACE ◊ ◊

—Photo by American Press Association.

With the new offensive by the Germans in Alsace, French outposts are very diligent. In the accompanying illustration are shown French outposts on guard in the Alsatian region. The accompanying picture is one of the latest to reach this country from the war zone.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, Etc.

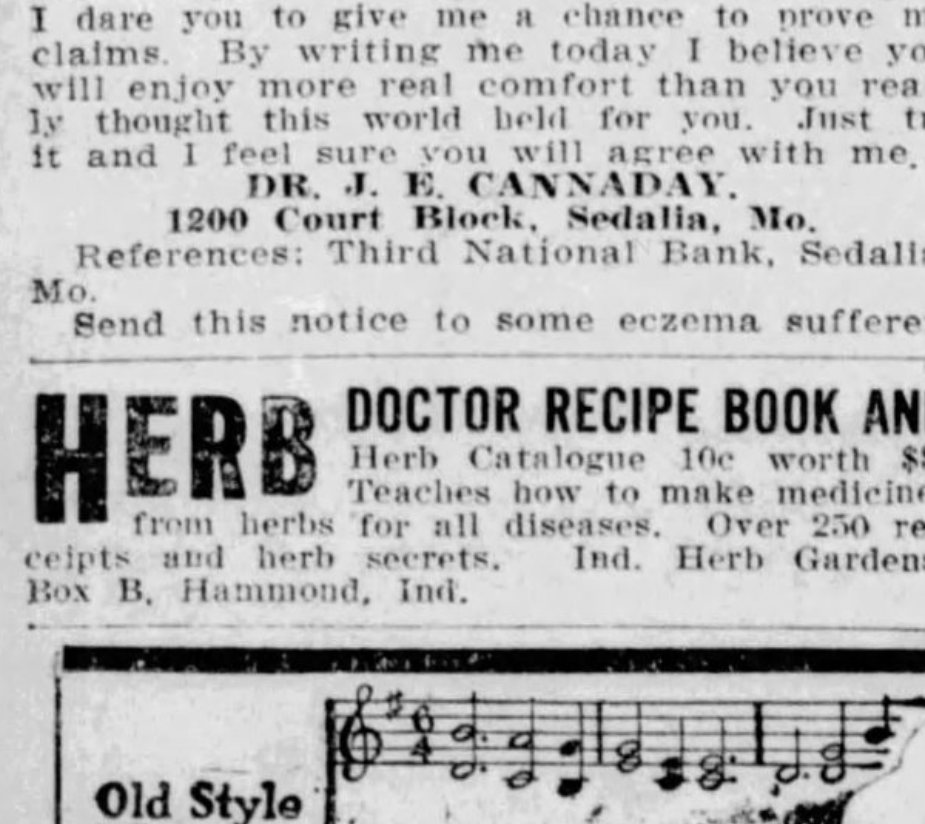
I believe eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say. C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up, to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling nearly half a million cases of eczema and devoting 12 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what all you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. If you write me TO-DAY I will send you a FREE TRIAL of mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it and I feel sure you will agree with me.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY,
1200 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.

HERB DOCTOR RECIPE BOOK AND Herb Catalogue 10c worth $$. Teaches how to make medicines from herbs for all diseases. Over 250 receipts and herb secrets. Ind. Herb Gardens, Box B, Hammond, Ind.



When the Music Says "B," Just Strike the Key Marked "B." You Can't Go Wrong!

Note how simple this is compared to complicated old-style music, where a beginner couldn't even find the right key.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

Easy Method Music Co.,
758 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send the "Easy Form Music Method" and 100 pieces of music for 7 days' FREE trial, as per terms of this advertisement.

Number of keys on piano or organ? ....

Do you play old-style note music? ....

Name ....

Address ....

....

Learn to Play the Piano in One Hour!

An Entirely NEW Method.

No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide which is placed behind the keys shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

No chance for failure, anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours and amaze and delight their friends.

You can test and prove this method without a cent of cost. Just send the coupon. Complete instructions, key-board guide and 100 pieces of selected sacred, popular and dance "Easy Form" music will be sent you prepaid. Test it and enjoy it for seven days—then either return it and owe nothing, or keep it and send us $1.50 at end of trial period, and $1.00 per month until a total of $6.50 in all is paid.

Fat People

I WILL SEND YOU A PROOF TREATMENT FREE—EITHER SEX.

My method reduces weight 3 to 6 Pounds a Week, turns ill health into robustness, sluggishness into activity, relieves that feeling of fullness and oppression and gives other benefits in a great number of cases of over stoutness. No starvation, no tedious exercising, no absurd "drugless" lessons, nothing to ruin the stomach. I am a regular practicing physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My Scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart, enabling easy breathing, quickly removes double chin, large stomach and fat hips. Write to-day for proof treatment, book of valuable advice and testimonials all sent free. Address: Dr. F. T. BROUCH, 20 East 22d St., 30C, New York.

YOU NEED GLASSES TRY A PAIR FREE

Don't Send Me A Cent

but sit down right now and fill out the below coupon, and I will immediately send you a pair of my 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, fitted with my perfect-vision, scientifically-ground lenses, all ready for use, also a pair of my protection spectacles as a free recommendation present to you, complete in a handsome plush-lined, silver-tipped, leatherette pocket-book spectacle case, and I guarantee you that with these glasses of mine you will be able to read and sew, or shoot and hunt as well as you ever did in your life, and they will relieve you of any headache or eye-pains you may be suffering with, otherwise I would not have you keep them, and it will cost you nothing to try them.

Mr. O. E. Furman, Clerk of the District Court, Decatur County, Oberlin, Kansas, writes: "When these spectacles reached me, at 11 a. m., my eyes were sore and head ached from reading fine print. I put them on and read until noon, and went home to dinner without the headache. Have read hours since without headache or trouble."

I WANT TO PROVE TO YOU ALSO AT MY OWN EXPENSE

that I can fit your eyes just as well. I will therefore send them to you on ten days' free trial, because I am sure, after you have satisfied yourself that these gold-filled, perfect-vision glasses of mine fit you better than any you have ever had in your life, you will be only too glad to recommend them to your friends. I feel so sure you will do this that I am going to include the pair of special protection glasses as a present to you for your trouble. These glasses will protect your eyes from the sun, heat and dust when plowing in the fields or when out driving, and are invaluable when cooking over a hot stove. Now fill in the below coupon and send it in at once without any money, and we will send you these two pairs of spectacles and pocket-book spectacle case by return mail, all charges prepaid. Can anything be fairer?

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me, on ten days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped, gold-lettered, pocketbook spectacle case. Please include the protection spectacles and I will recommend them to my friends. And if I find that they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you the small sum of $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed to send them on free trial, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?........How many years have you used spectacles?........

Name ....

Post Office..........

Rural Route.........Box No...........State..........

REMINGTON CO. LOCKS IN 1,000; DELAYS STRIKE

Refuses to Permit Machinists to Leave Plant, but Men of Three Other Concerns Walk Out.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 20.—The strike of the machinists in the Remington Arms plant, scheduled to take place at noon today and postponed until 1 o'clock, failed to materialize up to 30 p. m.

Vice President Johnson, of the Structural Iron Workers, announced at that time:

"The Remington Co. has locked our men in the factory. They have offered them a dollar a day increase and the men are 'in' that bunch. What can we do to get them out?"

Union Officials Leave Plant.

Vice President Johnson, Vice President Keppler, of the machinists, and Thomas J. Savage, of the executive committee of the machinists' international body, left the scene of action in front of the Remington Arms gates shortly afterwards. No further statement was forthcoming from these officials.

Twenty-five machinists obeyed the order to walk out of the Gaynor Manufacturing Co., and eight from the plant of the Bridgeport Engineering Company.

This is 30 per cent of the machinists of the Bridgeport Engineering plant. This statement was confirmed by Secretary Barclay for the company.

It was stated that all was peaceful in the concern and that no trouble was anticipated. It was admitted that if the strike should drag, it would be necessary to obtain other workmen.

Plans were made for the men on strike to attend a mass meeting later in the day where they would be placed on the strike benefit payroll at $8 a week.

Company May Make Statement.

Just before noon John W. French, the publicity agent of the Remington Company, in reply to questions as to the intentions of the company, said he could say nothing. He intimated a statement might be given out later in the afternoon.

The men on strike demand an eight-hour day, double time for overtime, recognition of the union and settlement of jurisdictional dispute over the millwrights.

Bricklayers Discharged.

Another hundred bricklayers were laid off at the Remington plant this afternoon.

Two hundred of the five hundred men originally employed there have now been discharged. They have worked up to where the structural iron workers left off when they went on strike.

In a statement today J. J. Keppler, vice president of the machinists' union said it was not intended to call out any of the machinists working for the Lake Torpedo Boat company, which is building submarines for the United States government.

"We have no dispute with the Lake concern," said he.

"Neither Samuel Gompers nor the President of the United States can stop this strike now," said Keppler. Gompers, as head of the American Federation of Labor, has called a conference of machinists' officials at Washington, but those in charge of the situation here assert they will not heed the call.

Within a week, according to plans of labor leaders, all work in the Remington shops and in the factories of subcontractors will be at a standstill. There are from 8,000 to 10,000 persons employed by the Remington Co., and it is estimated that including other local factories, 25,000 or more would be thrown out of work.

SINK SUBMARINE U-51 WHICH TRAVELED FAR

Russians Destroy German Boat in Black Sea.

London, July 16.—The German submarine U-51 has been sunk in the Black sea by Russian warships, according to information received from Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black sea, by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.

Heir to the Austrian Throne Now at Front

No firing line is now complete without the presennce of a king, or at least a crown prince. King Albert of Belgium, the prince of Wales, the emperor and crown prince of Germany have all been in active service at the fighting front. The latest recruit to royalty at the front is the Archduke Carl Franz Joseph, heir to the Austrian throne, who is now with the Austrian troops in Galicia.

This picture shows the archduke in uniform leaning from the window of his railway carriage at the front.

U. S. TROOPS HELP CHECK $500,000 ALASKA FIRE

Valdez, Alaska, July 16.—Fire destroyed the business section of Valdez. The loss was $500,000. United States troops from Fort Liscum aided in checking the flames with dynamite. No rain had fallen for weeks and the wooden buildings were dry as tinder.

WANTS STRONGER PHILIPPINE FORTS

Secretary of Navy Has Plans for Making Naval Base of Pacific Islands.

Washington, July 15. — Important plans are under discussion by Secretary Daniels and the general board of the navy for strengthening the fortifications of the Philippines.

If President Wilson sanctions these plans and if congress will appropriate the money it is the purpose of the general board to make of the Philippines an impregnable base for American naval operations in the Pacific.

While the entrance to Manila bay is strongly fortified now, it is admitted by officers both of the navy and the army that there are numbers of strategic points in the Philippines which could be seized without difficulty by an enemy of the United States.

Japan Aiming at Control?

Once these places were in the hands of an enemy they would constitute a grave menace to American naval operations.

In navy circles no secret is made of the fact that Japan's rapidly increasing sea power is the direct cause for the present discussion of plans for making the Philippines impregnable. There is a positive conviction in the minds of most of the officers of the general board that Japan is aiming to obtain the same control of the sea on the Pacific that England has on the Atlantic.

Daniels Deeply Interested.

This point of view has been impressed upon Secretary Daniels, and since receiving it he has entered into the discussion with much earnestness. It is believed that he can be counted upon to urge President Wilson and congress to adopt the plan.

Naval officers have watched with intense interest Japan's rapidly maturing plans for getting control of the trade routes between North America and the orient. They have watched Japan's seizure from Germany of the Marshall islands and the Carolines and they note that the Japanese government has proceeded to fortify the islands without waiting for the outcome of the war to determine the final disposition of the territory.

Man Who is Leading the Italian Forces

General Count Louis Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian army now proceeding against the Austrians.

ANTI-ALLIES PLOT SEEN IN EXPLOSIONS

Secret Service Men Stirred by Series of "Accidental" Blasts in Many Plants.

Washington, July 14.—One workman was killed and three injured yesterday when an explosion wrecked two buildings of the Du Pont Powder Co.'s plant No. 2 at Carney's Point, N. J. It resulted in a definite statement from secret service officials here that they believe operation of a general plot is under way to tie up shipment of munitions from this country to the allies.

Expression of this belief, prompted by the explosion, follows a series of similar explosions which have been of daily occurrence in various powder and arms factories in different parts of the country every day for a week. This explosion was the fifth in the Carney's Point plant since Saturday. A serious and mysterious explosion in a Kentucky plant occurred yesterday.

In the explosion at the Jeffersontown (Ky.) plant of the United Safety Powder Co. yesterday R. S. Waddell, general manager of the company; Benjamin J. Dodt, foreman, and Thos. W. Proctor, caretaker, were killed.

While the explosion is generally believed to have been caused by a spy or a crank of the Holt type, officials insist that it was accidental. They admit that they have shipped supplies to the allies and that an English company is soon to take over the plant. Canadian experts recently made tests at the plant in the interests of this company.

In following out their theory that a widespread plot is now in operation the secret service officials are also investigating the labor trouble at the Remington Arms Company's plant at Bridgeport, Conn., which promises to involve 8,000 machinists and ironworkers. One immediate effect of this strike, it is said today, will be the curtailment of shipments of munitions to the allies.

Investigation has also convinced the government detectives that the suspected plot involves the burning or destruction with bombs of ships engaged in transatlantic trade for the allies. It is said that the attempt to destroy the French liner La Touraine several months ago was one of the first moves in the plot.

GERMANS ARE BLAMED

Bridgeport, Conn., July 14.—The strike situation at the plant of the Remington Arms. Co., which threatens, unless settled, to involve several thousand iron workers in the city, and to tie up shipment of war munitions, was at a standstill today.

Labor leaders present in the city do not look for any improvement pending word from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been asked to intervene in the trouble, or the mass meeting set for Friday night, when the question of a general strike in the city will be taken up.

The bone of contention, the labor element say, is the matter of the affiliation of the millwrights employed by the Stewart Construction Co., which is working on new buildings for the arms company, both the carpenters and the metal workers claiming them.

Major Walter W. Penfield, U. S. army, retired, head of the arms company, expresses the belief that the difficulties are due to the work of German sympathizers who wish to hinder the shipment of war munitions.

"There is not the shadow of a doubt," he said, 'that this whole thing is the work of Germans or German sympathizers. I am not speaking from hearsay or suspicion. I have good reasons to know just what I am talking of."

PROSPECTS OF BILLION WHEAT CROP BRIGHTER

Favorable Weather of Week Helps Crops.

Washington, July 14.—Prospects for the billion bushel wheat crop continued to grow during the week ending yesterday. Spring wheat had the most favorable week of the season over much of the belt, and the outlook everywhere is most promising. The National Weather and Crop Bulletin announced today that winter wheat, however, had unfavorable weather and harvesting had been delayed in the important producing sections by rain, much ripe wheat being still uncut. In southern portions of the belt and Pacific coast states, harvesting is progressing satisfactorily, and good yields are reported.

Corn was favored with somewhat better conditions than during the preceding weeks, but is being retarded in the more northern portions of the belt. Elsewhere, however, it made more rapid growth and is reported tasseling as far north as central Kansas, with prospects of an excellent crop, largely assured further south.

Rain is delaying harvesting of oats in some sections and promoting too heavy growth and rust in others, but on the whole the crop outlook continues excellent.

PEACE INSURANCE BY PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WAR

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(The following are excerpts from a copyrighted article in the August Metropolitan Magazine. They are printed in the Blade by arrangement with the Metropolitan.—Editor's Note.)

IN THE 33d chapter of the great prophet Ezekiel, the first six verses run as follows:

1. Again the word of the Lord came unto me, saying:

2. Son of man, speak to the children of thy people and say unto them, When I bring the sword upon a land, if the people of the land take a man of their coasts, and set him for the watchman:

3. If when he seeth the sword come upon the land, he blow the trumpet and warn the people;

4. Then whosoever heareth the sound of the trumpet and taketh not warning, if the sword come and take him away, his blood shall be upon his own head;

5. He heard the sound of the trumpet, and took not warning; his blood shall be upon him. But he that taketh warning shall deliver his soul.

6. But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand.

FOR WELL MEANING SOULS

I very heartily commend these verses to the prayerful consideration of all those in high political office, whether presidents, secretaries of state, or leaders of the senate and the house at Washington; and to all male and female college presidents, clergymen, editors and publicists of pacifist tendency; and above all to the sometimes-well-meaning souls who have fallen victims to the habit of prolonged and excessive indulgences in attending universal peace meetings and giving, and listening to, lectures on immediate universal peace and disarmament.

* * *

There are persons who are against preparedness for war and who believe in the avoidance of national duty, who nevertheless are honest in their belief and who may not be cowardly or weak, but foolish and misguided; and there are hundreds of thousands of good and reasonably brave men and women who simply have not thought of the matter at all and who are misguided by their leaders. But of most of these leaders it is not possible to take so charitable a view. The fundamental characteristic of the peace-at-any-price men is sheer, downright physical or moral timidity.

THEY'RE EASILY COWED

Very many of the leaders among the men who protest against preparedness and who are hostile to manly action on our part—hostile to the insistence in good faith upon the observance of The Hague conventions and upon respect for the lives and property of our citizens in Mexico and on the high seas—are easily cowed by any exhibition of ruthless and brutal force, and never venture to condemn wrongdoers who make themselves feared. This fact might just as well be faced. To it is due the further fact that the professional pacifist usually turns up as the ally of the most cynical type of international wrongdoer.

This has been made evident by the attitude of the great bulk of the men and women who have shrieked loudest for peace during the last eleven months. It has been made evident by the men who have joined in the peace conferences, peace dinners and peace congresses during that time, and by the women of the same type who on this side of the water, or after traveling to the other side of the water, have advocated a peace without honor or justice. These men and women have demanded peace in terms that would not merely disregard righteousness, but that would crown unrighteousness with success. They have not ventured to make one protest against any concrete act of wrongdoing; they have not ventured to raise their voices in denunciation of the iniquity wrought by Germany against Belgium, the most wanton, the most hideous wrong, and the wrong on the largest scale, that has been perpetrated for over a century.

EXCITED CONTEMPT

Some of the women in question were abroad, actively engaged in exciting contempt and derision for themselves and their country by crying for peace without justice and without redress of wrongs, at the very time that the Lusitania was sunk. American women and children were at the time being slain on the high seas; Belgian women and children, French women and children, in Belgium and northern France were at the same time suffering the last extremities of infamy and outrage; and our own women in Mexico had been subjected to nameless infamies. But these amiable peace prattlers had not one word of effective sympathy for any of the women and children who had suffered these dreadful fates. All they did was to utter silly platitudes, which were of comfort to the wrongdoers, and which, in so far as they had any effect, confounded right and wrong and put a premium upon wrongdoing by making it evident that, if successful, it would escape condemnation; because the condemnation was so uttered as, if anything, to bear more heavily on those who resisted wrong than upon those who inflicted wrong. There is no meaner moral attitude than that of a timid and selfish neutrality between right and wrong.

* * *

MUST BE REAL TREATY

Let no man propose a treaty unless he has reduced it to concrete terms; has proposed it in these concrete terms to his fellows, and has determined whether when thus made concrete, it ought to be and will be observed. Take a few illustrative cases. The ultra-pacifist movement, the peace-at-any-price movement, has seemingly been as strong on the Pacific slope as on the Atlantic seaboard and in the interior. Congressmen and editors have made speeches and written articles in which they have advocated disarmament, and have demanded treaties by which the United States would agree to arbitrate everything. Worthy people, silly people, have encouraged schoolboys solemnly to debate such questions. Now let these congressmen and editors face facts and be frank and truthful. When they applaud the passage of the thirty all-inclusive arbitration-commission treaties that the administration has passed during the last year or so, do they mean that they wish, if the Japanese take Magdalena bay or the Germans St. Thomas, to discuss the matter through a commission for a year without taking any action? Do they mean that when American women are raped in Mexico or American men murdered in our own country by Mexicans firing across the line, or when the American flag is insulted and dishonored, we shall appoint a commission to discuss the matter for a year before taking action?

WHAT IT MEANS

Do they mean that if a French or English submarine sinks a ship crowded with non-combatants, as the Germans sank the Lusitania, and if American women and children are again drowned wholesale on the high seas, we shall appoint a commission to talk about it for a year and bind ourselves to take no action prior to that time? If they do mean these things, if our people mean these things, then let them honestly say so. From my standpoint such action would be inconceivably base and cowardly. Nevertheless, it is at least possible to accept the mental integrity of the man taking it, if he announces from the beginning that such is his intention. But it is absolutely and grossly improper to take it unless the concrete case to which the general principle is to apply is thus set nakedly forth at the outset and we agree to abide by the action in such concrete case.

SUBMIT TO OUTSIDERS

Again, there are Pacific slope editors and public men who have excitedly applauded that phase of the peace-at-any-price propaganda, in accordance with which it is proposed that we shall bind ourselves to arbitrate all questions, including those of national honor and vital national interest. The movement has been strong even in California. Now, do these public men and editors who champion this form of peace movement in California, Oregon and Washington mean that we shall in good faith submit to outsiders for arbitration the question whether or not there shall be an unlimited immigration of Asiatics to our shore? Do they mean that a court containing judges from Japan, Siam, China, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, as well as from the European powers, shall say whether or not we have a right to decide what immigrants shall come to our shores and here establish citizenship? The Californian who does not believe in arbitrating the question whether there shall be such unlimited immigration of Asiatics to California is guilty of the grossest bad faith when he champions or fails to condemn such proposals, when he votes for or approves of the thirty odd peace-commission treaties recently passed in the present Administration and the all-inclusive arbitration treaties proposed by the preceding Administration. I hold that to arbitrate the question whether we should or should not allow the unlimited immigration of Asiatics to our shores would be a dreadful wrong. It is an almost equally serious wrong to conclude a treaty specifically binding us to accept such arbitration, and then to repudiate the treaty.

* * *

SCREAM FOR PEACE

Now, the fact that these male and female professional peace enthusiasts who have screamed so busily for peace during the past year have been afraid to make any concrete protest against wrong is doubtless due primarily to sheer fear on their part. They were afraid of the trouble and effort implied in acting about Mexico. Above all, they are afraid of Germany. Those of them who are politicians are afraid of the German-American vote; for these professional pacifists have no sense of national honor and are great encouragers of hyphenated Americanism. But in addition they are terrorized, they are cowed, by the ruthless spirit of German militarism. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger spoke as follows after the sinking of the Lusitania:

"We do not wish to gain the love of the Americans, but we desire to be respected by them. The loss of the Lusitania will earn that respect for us more than a hundred battles won on land."

FEAR, NOT RESPECT

Of course, when the Lokal Anzeiger spoke of inspiring "respect" in America, what it really meant was that it would inspire fear. The murder of women and children does not inspire respect; but, unfortunately, it may inspire fear. As a matter of fact, I think it did inspire fear among our pacifists. There are plenty of Americans like myself who immensely admire the efficiency of the Germans in industry and in war, the efficiency with which in this war they have subordinated the whole social and industrial activity of the state to the successful prosecution of the war, and who greatly admire the German people, and regard the German strain as one of the best and strongest strains in our composite American blood; but who feel that the German government, the German governing class, has in this war shown such ruthless and domineering disregard for the rights of others as to demand protest, and if necessary, further action, on our part. Unfortunately, this ruthless and brutal efficiency has, as regards many men of the pacifist type, achieved precisely the purpose it was intended to achieve. As part of her program, Germany has counted on the effect of terrorism upon all men of soft nature. The sinking of the Lusitania was intended primarily as terrorism; just as the use of poison gas in the trenches (a use defensible only if one also defends the poisoning of wells and the torture of prisoners) was intended as terrorism. The object—terrorization — has not been achieved as regards the fighting men of England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy and Servia. But it has had a distinctive effect in cowing timid persons everywhere. I do not believe it would have any effect in cowing the bulk of our people if our people could be waked up to what has happened; but

COWS NOISY SECTION

I have no question that it has had a very great effect in cowing that noisy section of our people which has talked loudest about peace at any price. The people who say of the present administration that "at any rate, it has kept us out of trouble with Mexico or Germany;" the people who say that we ought not to act about the Lusitania; the people who say we ought not to have acted on behalf of Belgium, include in their ranks very many of the persons who are cowed by Germany, who are afraid of what Germany would do if we stood up for our own rights or for the rights of other and weaker peoples. Recently, in certain circles, some popularity has been achieved by a song entitled I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier—a song which ought always to be sung with a companion piece entitled I Didn't Raise My Girl to Be a Mother. The two would stand on precisely the same moral level. This hymn, in condemnation of courage, has been sung in music halls, and even in schools, with applause. Think of such a song being sung by or of the mothers, sisters and wives of the men who fought under Washington in the revolution, or of the men who fought under Grant and Lee in the civil war! Those who applaud such a song are wholly out of place at any patriotic celebration on Decoration day or the Fourth of July; and most assuredly men of this abject type will be easily affected by terrorism. The sinking of the Lusitania, the destruction of Louvain, the shooting of the Belgians who rallied to the defense of their flag precisely as the men of Lexington and Bunker Hill once rallied to the defense of theirs, the merciless thoroughness of the exploitation of the civilian population of Northern France and Belgium, the utter ruthlessness shown in dealing not only with men, but with women and children—all this has undoubtedly cowed and terrorized the average American pacifist, the average peace-at-any-price man in the United States. It has cowed the type of man who cheers such a song as I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier. It has terrorized the type of man who makes speeches and writes editorials or newspaper or magazine articles on behalf of disarmament, on behalf of universal arbitration, and against the Monroe Doctrine. There is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in nations as in individuals; and sheer terrorism is often found working hand-in-hand with flabby and timid international pacificism for the undoing of righteousness and for the deification of the most brutal form of successful militarism.

* * *

BRYAN AND GERMANS

Mr. Bryan resigns the foremost position in the American cabinet and immediately addresses a large meeting of Germans, where he was [illegible] properly received with uproarious applause as a faithful servant of the present German government, as a man who, however amiable his intentions, had in actual fact stood against the honor, and interest of America. Now, if Mr. Bryan were a German, the German government would not for one moment permit him to make the kind of address against Germany that the Germans applauded him for making against his own country and ours. The success of the German policy of blood-and-iron largely depends upon their possible rivals and opponents adopting a policy of milk-and-water. The blood-and-iron statesman of one nation finds in the milk-and-water statesman of another nation the man predestined through the ages to be his ally and his tool.

REPORT TWO AUSTRIAN SUBMARINES ARE LOST

Paris, July 19.—A telegram from a Rome news agency says that a refugee who has reach Rome from Pola, the Austrian naval base, says two Austrian submarines which left to reconnoitre the Italian coast have not returned, and are believed to have been lost. One of the submarines had a crew of 20, the other a crew of 40. Their supplies of gasoline were sufficient for only four days.

VAST TERRITORY IS TAKEN

London, July 15.—Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German colonial possessions have been occupied by the entente allies during the war.

VICTORY AT DARDANELLES IN SIX WEEKS, IS REPORT

England Hears Cheering News From Straits.

London, July 19.—Reports which reached England during the last few days regarding the Dardanelles operations and particularly regarding Turkish means of defense, have led to a prediction that a victory which will place Constantinople at the mercy of the allies will be reached within six weeks. Generally speaking, this confident anticipation is regarded as ultra optimistic, but it originates in a quarter which deserves attention.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN FINDS A JOB

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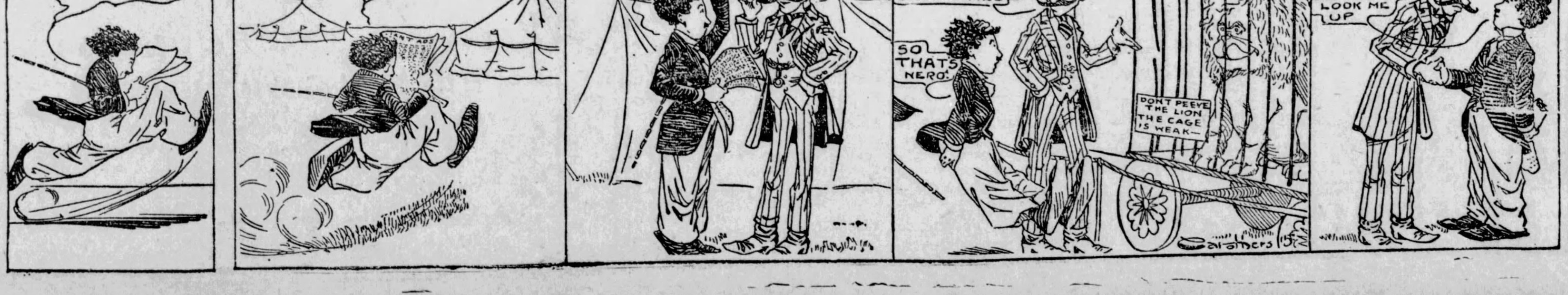
"HERE'S A JOB — A SOFT ONE TOO."
"WANTED— MAN TO RIDE IN PARADE WITH NERO— ONE DOLLAR PER DAY— APPLY DINGLING CIRCUS.
MR DINGLING I'M THE BOY YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR
YOU'LL DO
THE ONLY CLUE REGARDING YOUR PREDECESSOR IS THAT NERO HERE WEIGHED 152 LBS. MORE JUST AFTER HE DISAPPEARED
SO THAT'S NERO
DON'T PEEVE THE LION THE CAGE IS WEAK—
I'D BETTER BE GOING, BUT IF ANY VACANCIES OCCUR IN THE GUINEA PIG CAGE, LOOK ME UP
Carothers '15

THE MARKETS

Toledo, July 19.—Weather reports were responsible for a sharp advance in wheat over Sunday. Somewhat firmer cables influenced the rise, until July in Chicago took on more than 3c during the forenoon's dealings. There were heavy rains reported from the west and southwest over the holiday, causing more or less serious delays. July was 2c higher here with the opening at $1.17½. September and December wheat were proportionately advanced. A quieter tone was indicated during the later forenoon.

Further weather news continued the strength in the afternoon. Commission houses and foreigners got in the buying. Old wheat closed at $1.35 for cash, with new at $1.28. July kept climbing until it finished for the day at $1.19¼.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	July 19.	July 17.
Cash, new	....	....	....	1.28N.	....
Cash, old.	1.35N.	....	....	1.35	1.28
July	1.17¼	1.19½	1.17¼	1.19¼	1.15¼
Sept.	1.12½	1.13½	1.12	1.13	1.10⅞
Dec.	1.15B.	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.13⅞
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	80½	80¼
July	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	80
Sept.	76¾	77	76¾	77	76¼
Dec.	65½	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	65
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	57	57
July	53½	53½	53½	53½	53
Sept.	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39¾	39⅝
Dec.	42¼	42¼	42	42	42
Clover Seed—					
Prime	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Oct.	8.65B	8.67½	8.65	8.65	8.62½
Dec.	8.65	8.65	8.62½	8.62½	8.60
Mar.	8.70	8.70	8.67½	8.67½	8.62½
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash	....	....	....	96	95
Alsike—					
Aug.	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.85	8.90
Timothy—					
Prime	3.00	3.00	2.95	2.95	3.00
Sept.	3.05	3.10	3.05	3.05	3.10
Oct.	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	3.00

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	1.16	1.17¼	1.14½	1.16½	1.13¾
Sept.	1.08⅞	1.10½	1.08¼	1.09¾	1.07⅞
Dec.	1.11	1.12¼	1.10⅝	1.11⅝	1.10⅛
Corn—					
July	77¼	77¼	76¾	76⅞	77
Sept.	72¾	73⅛	72⅝	73⅛	72⅝
Dec.	63½	64⅛	63¼	64⅛	62⅞
Oats—					
July	50	50	49¼	49⅜	49⅛
Sept.	38⅛	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞
Dec.	37¾	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	39½
Aug.	38¾	....	....	38⅝	....

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	....	....	....	14.90	14.90
Sept.	15.02	15.22	14.92	15.20	15.15
Oct.	15.17	15.35	15.05	15.35	15.27
Lard—					
July	....	....	....	8.20	8.22
Sept.	8.30	8.35	8.20	8.35	8.37
Oct.	8.40	8.45	8.32	8.45	8.50
Ribs—					
July	....	....	....	10.10	9.95
Sept.	10.00	10.22	9.95	10.22	10.07
Oct.	10.00	10.27	10.00	10.27	10.17

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.38	1.35½
Sept.	....	....	....	1.10⅞	1.09⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	1.11⅝	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.46	1.44
Sept.	....	....	....	1.13	1.11⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	1.13	....

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb prints, 27½@28½c; solid pack, 27@27½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; fancy, fresh, 22c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, 15c doz.

Beans—New, wax, 3c pound; green, 3c pound.

Home-grown Cabbage, 75c.

Carrots—20c doz.

New Sugar Corn—25c doz.

Celery—Michigan, 20@25c dozen.

Cauliflower—Hothouse, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

Home-grown Cukes—25@35c per doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 2@3c per pound; head, 60c bu.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $2.75.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—New, green, 8@10c doz. bunches.

New Texas Bermuda Onions—Crate, yellow, 90c@$1.15.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c doz.

Peas—Home-grown, 65c bu.

Potatoes—20c bu.; new, $1.60 per bbl.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, Southern, 15c dozen.

Spinach—Home-grown, 25@30c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30@40c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown hothouse, 11c lb.

Turnips—New, 75c per bu.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., $1.00@1.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.65@2.00.

California Valencias, $3.75@4.25.

Georgia Peaches—6-basket crates, $1.00@1.25.

Arkansas Elberta Peaches—$1.75@2.00 bu.

California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.

Georgia Watermelons—20@35c each.

California Cantaloupes—45 size, $2.50.

Georgia Cantaloupes—$1.00 crate.

Arizona Rockyford Cantaloupes—Per crate, 45 size, $2.50.

Sour Cherries—$1.50@1.75 24-qt. crate.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25@3.50 per box.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $4.25 box.

Pennsylvania Blueberries—Fancy, $4.25 bu.

Dewberries—$3.50 24-qt. crate.

Raspberries—Black, $3.25; red, $5.00 per crate.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 13@14c.

Broilers, 20c up.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling lambs—15@16c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—10¼c.

Fat Bacon—11½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $18.00; clear hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 11c; bologna, 13c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; outside dried beef, 17c; inside, 22c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5½c; bullheads, dressed, 12½c; herring, 9c; carp, 3½c; whitefish, 12½c; white bass, 5c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.15.

Oats—60c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour ((retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.75; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@38.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $30.00@33.00.

Hay—Baled, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 63@65c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.00@1.10 per 100 lbs.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13½c; kip, 12½c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, July 20.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 28@29½c; prints, 29½@30c; process, extra, 21@22c; firsts, 27@27½c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; choice, 20@21c; packing stock, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2, 18½@19c. Poultry—Chickens, 15@15½c; springers, 17@20c; young ducks, 4 to 5 pounds, 16@17c; geese, 15@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 23c; extra firsts, 20½c; firsts, 19½c; do. seconds, 17c. Potatoes—New, $1.05@1.25 a barrel.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, July 20.—Butter—Receipts, 15,645 tubs; creamery, extra, 25½c; extra firsts, 24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; packing stock, 19@19¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 12,135 cases; current receipts, 14@17½c; ordinary firsts, 16¼@16½c; firsts, 17¼@17½c; extra, 21½@22½c; checks, 12@13c; dirties, 13@13½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 11c; chickens, 13c; springs, 19@21c; roosters, 9½c; geese, 8@9c; ducks, 13. Potatoes—Receipts, 30 cars; new, $1.15@1.25 per barrel.

New York Produce

New York, July 19.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $6.50@7.00; winter patents, $5.50@5.75; winter straights, $5.25@5.40. Pork, unsettled; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $21.00@22.00; short clear, $19.00@21.50. Beef, steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard, steady; middle west, $8.05@8.15. Molasses, quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.32½; No. 1, $1.25@1.27½; No. 2, $1.22½; No. 3, $1.15; shipping, $1.00. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 28c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c. Butter—Market, unsettled; receipts, 9,449 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score) 26½c; higher scoring, 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 23@24c. Cheese—Market, easy; receipts, 740 boxes; state, whole milk, flats and twins, colored, specials, 15c; do., white, 14¾c; colored, average fancy, 14½@14¾c; white, average fancy, 14@14½c. Eggs—Market, steady; receipts, 11,479 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 24@25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; nearby hennery, whites, fair to fancy, 28@29c; do., brown, 23@25c. Poultry—Alive, prices not quoted; dressed, steady; western roasting chickens, frozen, 18@22c; fowls, iced, 13½@17c; turkeys, iced, 15@16c.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 25 cars; market, weak; choice fat steers, $8.25@8.85; good to choice butcher steers, $7.50@8.00; fair to good butcher steers, $6.25@7.50; good to choice heifers, $6.50@7.50; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.50; good to choice cows, $5.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.25; common cows, $3.50@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 400; market, steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.00@10.50; fair to good, $8.00@9.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12 cars; market, 50c lower; good to choice lambs, $8.00@9.00; fair to good, $6.00@8.00; good to choice wethers, $5.50@6.00; good to choice ewes, $4.75@5.25; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.25@5.50; culls and common, $3.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market, 5c lower; yorkers, $8.10; mixed, $8.00@8.10; heavies, extras, $7.25; mediums, $7.75@8.00; lights, $8.25; pigs, $8.25; roughs, $6.50; stags, $5.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 350; steady. Veals—Receipts, 50; slow; $4.50@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; active; heavy, $8.00@8.15; mixed, $8.15@8.25; Yorkers, $8.35@8.50; pigs, $8.40@8.50; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $5.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; slow; sheep steady; lambs, $5.00@8.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, July 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; slow; heavies, $7.70; heavy Yorkers, $8.25; light Yorkers and pigs, $8.40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 200; steady; top, $10.00.

Chicago Live Stock

Chicago, July 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; slow; bulk, $7.00@7.55; light, $7.50@8.00; mixed, $6.95@7.85; heavy, $6.65@7.50; rough, $6.65@6.80; pigs, $7.10@7.90. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; weak; native beef steers, $6.50@10.35; western steers, $7.10@8.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@9.25; calves, $7.00@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; weak; sheep, $5.60@6.75; lambs, $5.75@8.00.

Cotton.

New York, July 19.—Cotton futures opened steady; July, 8.95c; October, 9.41c; December, 9.73c; January, 9.81c.

The cotton market opened steady today at an advance of 5 to 8 points in response to relatively steady cables, but quickly weakened under scattering liquidation and local pressure. The easier ruling of the stock market and rather more nervousness over political conditions, probably inspired part of the Wall street selling, while southern selling orders were accompanied by rather more favorable crop reports from some eastern belt sections and offerings were later encouraged by a forecast for showery weather in the western belt. Prices toward the end of the first hour were 9 to 12 points net lower.

A private crop report issued early made the condition 77.5 on July 9 against 79.4 on June 22, but the indicated decrease was without effect on sentiment and the market was unsettled during the entire morning, with active months selling about 20@21 points net lower under continued liquidation and scattering pressure.

SWEDE QUEEN QUITS GERMANY

Stockholm, July 16.—The news that the queen of Sweden is returning from her long visit to Germany, is received with enthusiasaic approval by the newspapers. The press has frequently criticised sharply her presence in a belligerent country at this time.

The queen has been at Karlsruhe, visiting her mother, the dowager grand duchess of Baden. Her return has been delayed by the serious illness of her grandson, Prince Lennart.

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Address....................................
....
And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB30, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you my $1 Drafts to try FREE and my FREE Book, as explained below.
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A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It
In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.
I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.
Mark H. Jackson, No 711-A, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

YOUR HEART
Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold Hands or Feet, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.
FREE TREATMENT COUPON
Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof.
By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drink Coca-Cola because
—it is delicious
—it is refreshing
—it is thirst-quenching
—and because it is the combination of the three. That marks COCA-COLA as a distinctive beverage.

Demand the genuine and avoid disappointment.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow, think of Coca-Cola

56-F

SAYS LUSITANIA IS MURDER CASE

Lord Mersey Charges Loss of Life Had Been Planned Deliberately.

London, July 17.—"Torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality" caused the loss of the steamship Lusitania and its passengers, according to the findings of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster.

The court held that no blame for the tragedy attached either to Captain Turner, commander of the vessel, or the Cunard line, the owners.

"After having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the disaster," says the formal report, "the court finds the loss of ship and lives was due to damage caused the ship by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality.

"In the opinion of court the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board.

Lord Mersey stated that the Lusitania provided boat accommodations for 2,650 persons, but the total number on board when the ship was destroyed was only 1,959. The total number of lives lost was 1,198, of whom 785 were passengers and 413 members of the crew. Of the passengers, 124 were Americans and 35 were infants.

VILLA LOSES ZACATECAS; MAKING WAY NORTHWARDS

800 of His Men Also Defeated Near Agua Prieta.

Washington, July 17.—Zacatecas, one of the most important strategic points in Central Mexico, has fallen into the hands of General Obregon, according to telegraphic advices to the state department today. Zacatecas is 40 miles north of Aguas Calientes. General Villa is reported proceeding northward toward Torreon, destroying the railroad behind him.

The first news of the retreat of Villa from Zacatecas was conveyed to the state department in a dispatch from Durango. This was confirmed later when Special Agent Carrothers, who has been with Villa, reported that "all is quiet between Zacatecas and Torreon."

The defeat of a force of 800 Villaistas under General Trujillo south of Agua Prieta in northern Sonora by 2,000 Carranzistas under General Calles, was officially reported today. The Villaistas fled to Anvachi.

Charles D. Hilles Plans for Campaign

CHARLES D. HILLES

Charles D. Hilles has arranged for several conferences of prominent Republican leaders in different parts of the country to discuss Republican presidential possibilities and plan for the campaign of 1916.

THAW IS FREED, BUT GIVES BAIL

White's Slayer Out of Prison After Nine Years on Bond of $35,000.

New York, July 16.—Harry K. Thaw, adjudged sane last Wednesday by a jury, was given his freedom today by Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick, who announced that he had adopted the jury's verdict.

The state immediately served notice of appeal and Justice Hendrick fixed Thaw's bail at $35,000, to insure his presence at future proceedings. A surety company was prepared to give the bond and Thaw was taken from the courthouse to the judge's chamber, so that details might be arranged.

The bond, which was furnished by a surety company, differed from the ordinary bond, inasmuch as it assured Thaw's obedience to any mandate of the court until final disposition of the appeal. The agent of the surety company said that the Thaw family had deposited with the company negotiable securities valued at $35,000.

As soon as the bond was signed, Thaw emerged from the building in which the sheriff's office and the chambers of Justice Hendrick are located, and entered an automobile. He was accompanied by a detective and his secretary. The machine, followed by six cars containing reporters and photographers, moved a block cross town into Broadway and then started down town toward the office of Thaw's attorneys. All the way down Broadway persons on the sidewalks cheered and applauded Thaw. Traffic policemen expended much energy to prevent crowds from gathering and the progress of the Thaw machine and those following was expedited at the crossings. The trip down town was made shortly after 1 o'clock, when lower Broadway is thronged with thousands of officeworkers on their way to or from their noonday meals. Thaw appeared to be much pleased with the demonstration.

Thaw got his traveling bags at his lawyer's offices and then proceeded to Jersey City, by way of the Cortland street ferry. There he was formally released from the custody of the sheriff. After lunch, Thaw said, he would motor to Philadelphia in company with his sister. From Philadelphia he is to go by rail to Pittsburgh.

Thaw's bond was signed by the National Surety Co. It is said that Mrs. Thaw and the Thaw family put up gilt-edged railroad bonds with the company to cover the bail bond.

The approaching decision by Justice Hendrick was the great feature of the morning in New York.

At 10:30 o'clock the county courthouse corridors, city hall park and Chambers street were filled with a crowd of 3,500 people, all clamoring for admission to the court room. An extra police guard was on duty at every entrance, stairway and elevator and only those with cards of admission gained the 300 coveted seats in the courtroom. Most of those who gained the vantage points were women.

In the crowds outside betting was in progress. The odds were two to one that Thaw would go free. Under the noses of half a dozen uniformed policemen a bet was laid of $300 to $60 that Thaw would go free.

Thaw, wearing a brand new gray striped suit, was among the early arrivals. He was jaunty and smiling.

It was 11:12 when Justice Hendrick mounted the bench. An air of tense expectancy settled over the crowded room.

"A jury," Justice Hendrick began abruptly without preamble, "has declared that this is a sane man. The jury paid no attention to the testimony of alienists; neither have I paid any attention to that testimony. Alienists appeared here on both sides and under hire, for pay, testified that this man was sane and insane.

"I hope that the law may sometime be corrected to eliminate this farce of expert testimony.

"This court now finds that Harry K. Thaw is sane."

That was all the court said, but it meant that Thaw was a free man. He was committed to Matteawan in February, 1908, by Justice Dowling as not guilty of the murder of Stanford White, but insane, to be confined until released by due process of law. One of the processes of the law was for Thaw to be found sane. A jury of 12 men and a justice of the supreme court had found Thaw sane. Therefore he was automatically a free man

Deputy Attorney General Edgar A. Bromberger, for the state of New York, immediately gave notice of appeal on the part of the state. This meant that Thaw was still technically in custody as the court was bound to grant the right of the state to appeal.

John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for Thaw, at once moved that Thaw be admitted to bail. Bromberger urged that the court had no right to grant bail. Justice Hendrick, however, announced that he would liberate Thaw in $35,000 bail.

Crowd Gives Advice.

Thaw and his counsel then left for the sheriff's office across the street to fix up the bail bond. On his way from the court house, Thaw was surrounded by a throng of men and women. Some of the women were crying. All shouted:

"Stick to mother."

"God bless you."

"Don't drink, keep away from Broadway."

"Stick to your home in Pittsburgh."

Thaw smiled at his admirers and waved the crowd away as he went into the sheriff's office.

APPEAL MAY NOT BE PUSHED BY STATE

Albany, N. Y., July 16.—Attorney General Woodbury will reserve decision as to whether he will appeal from the Thaw verdict until he has received the court record of the proceedings before Justice Hendrick. This information was made public today in a statement from the attorney general's office explaining that the formal notice of appeal was taken to prevent Thaw leaving the jurisdiction of the court.

BOMB FOR CANTON GOVERNOR

Chinese Official is Attacked by Assassin.

Hongkong, July 19.—An attempt was made to assassinate the governor general of Canton with a bomb today. The official was slightly wounded and two members of his bodyguard were killed. The assassin was arrested.

Mrs. Astor Sewing for War's Wounded

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR

—Photo by American Press. Ass'n.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, along with nearly all the women members of the summer colony at Bar Harbor, Me., has pledged herself to sew shirts, surgical bandages and other articles for one hour a week. At a meeting of the recently formed Bar Harbor relief committee the work was outlined along the same lines as those that prevailed at Aiken, S. C., last winter. A room in the Bar Harbor high school is the office and workroom, and each day from 10 to 1 a member of the society is in charge.

SUBMARINE SINKS ITALIAN CRUISER

Austrians Send Garibaldi to Bottom Off Italian Coast.

Vienna, July 19.—The Italian armored cruiser Giuseppi Garibaldi was torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic sea this morning by an Austrian submarine, it is officially announced by the Austrian war office.

The Garibaldi sunk within 15 minutes after being struck.

The Giuseppi Garibaldi was a vessel of 7,234 tons and normally carried a complement of 550 men.

The armored cruiser was a sister ship of the Francesco Ferrucio and Varese. She was 344 feet long and 59 feet wide and carried the following armaments: One 10-inch (45 calibre) gun in the forward turret; two 8-inch (.45 calibre) guns in after turret; 14 six-inch (.45 calibre), four in shields, 10 in battery; 10 three-inch (12-pounders); six three-pounders; two one-pounders and four 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The Giuseppi Garibaldi was equipped with Krupp armor and was capable of 20 knots speed.

Ragusa, south of which point the warship was sunk, is a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, on a peninsula, 38 miles from Cattaro.

From the position of the attack, it is evident the Giuseppi Garibaldi was one of the ships in the Italian squadron which has been patrolling the Dalmatian coast, bombarding Austrian positions from time to time.

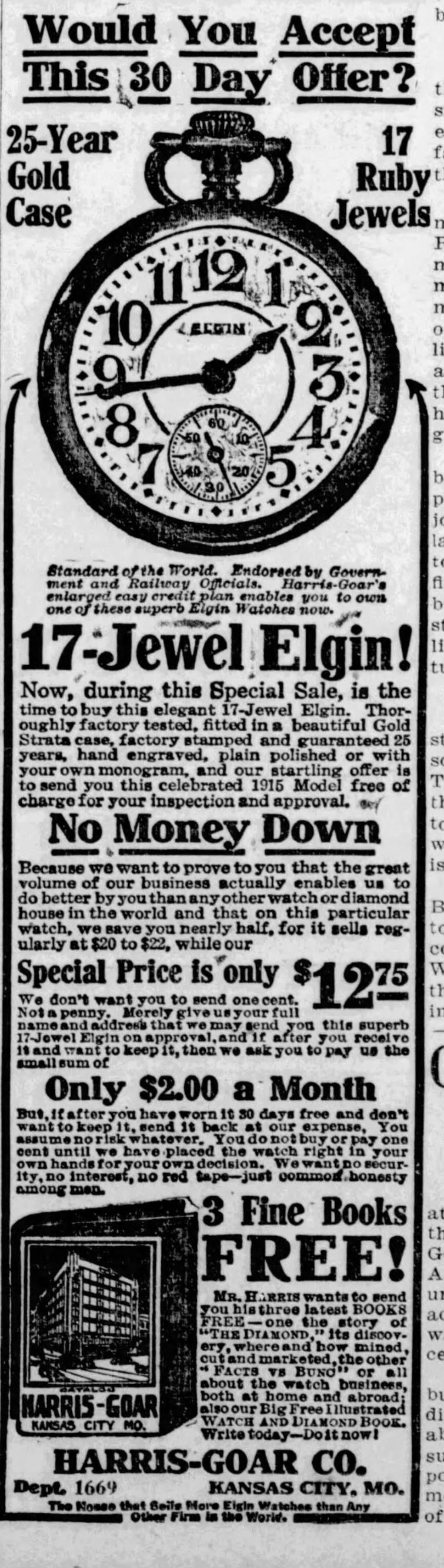
BRITISH EXECUTE A SPY

Find Him Guilty of Trying to Discover Fleet's Movements.

London, July 16.—The press bureau last night announced that the spy, Robert Rosenthal, sentenced to death by a court martial, was executed.

Rosenthal had a forged American passport issued in Berlin when he was arrested.

According to Scotland Yard, Rosenthal confessed he was instructed by the German secret service to go to London and obtain information regarding the movements of the British fleet.



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25-Year Gold Case
17 Ruby Jewels

Standard of the World. Endorsed by Government and Railway Officials. Harris-Goar's enlarged easy credit plan enables you to own one of these superb Elgin Watches now.

17-Jewel Elgin!

Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to buy this elegant 17-Jewel Elgin. Thoroughly factory tested, fitted in a beautiful Gold Strata case, factory stamped and guaranteed 25 years, hand engraved, plain polished or with your own monogram, and our startling offer is to send you this celebrated 1915 Model free of charge for your inspection and approval.

No Money Down

Because we want to prove to you that the great volume of our business actually enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world and that on this particular watch, we save you nearly half, for it sells regularly at $20 to $22, while our

Special Price is only $12.75

We don't want you to send one cent. Not a penny. Merely give us your full name and address that we may send you this superb 17-Jewel Elgin on approval, and if after you receive it and want to keep it, then we ask you to pay us the small sum of

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But, if after you have worn it 30 days free and don't want to keep it, send it back at our expense. You assume no risk whatever. You do not buy or pay one cent until we have placed the watch right in your own hands for your own decision. We want no security, no interest, no red tape—just common honesty among men.

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MR. HARRIS wants to send you his three latest BOOKS FREE—one the story of "THE DIAMOND," its discovery, where and how mined, cut and marketed, the other "FACTS vs BUNC" or all about the watch business, both at home and abroad; also our Big Free Illustrated WATCH AND DIAMOND BOOK. Write today—Do it now!

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The House that Sells More Elgin Watches than Any Other Firm in the World.

U. S. TO HAVE SUBMARINE TO CROSS THE SEA

New York, July 15.—A submarine that can cross the Atlantic ocean and return to New York without stopping for fuel is soon to be added to the United States navy.

The new boat, the G-3, is undergoing final tests at the plant of the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., its builders.

It has proved a cruising radius of 5,500 miles at a speed of 11 knots an hour. At a lower rate of speed it can go even farther without replenishing its supply of fuel.

Seven other submarines are under construction at the Lake Torpedo Boat Co.'s yards. They are even more up to date than the G-3. They have the same wide cruising radius. They will cost $535,000 apiece. The G-3 cost $450,000. Hitherto all United States submarines have been propelled by gasoline on the surface and by electricity under it.

Keep Specifications Secret.

All the new boats burn heavy oil. They are equipped with a Swiss engine. In tests the G-3 showed a speed of 14.7 knots an hour on the surface and 10.7 submerged. The Swiss engines for the G-3 had to be imported. They were installed at the Brooklyn navy yard a week ago. The Swiss designs have been obtained, however, and hereafter the entire submarine can be made in this country. The United States government is keeping the specifications of the new engines a secret.

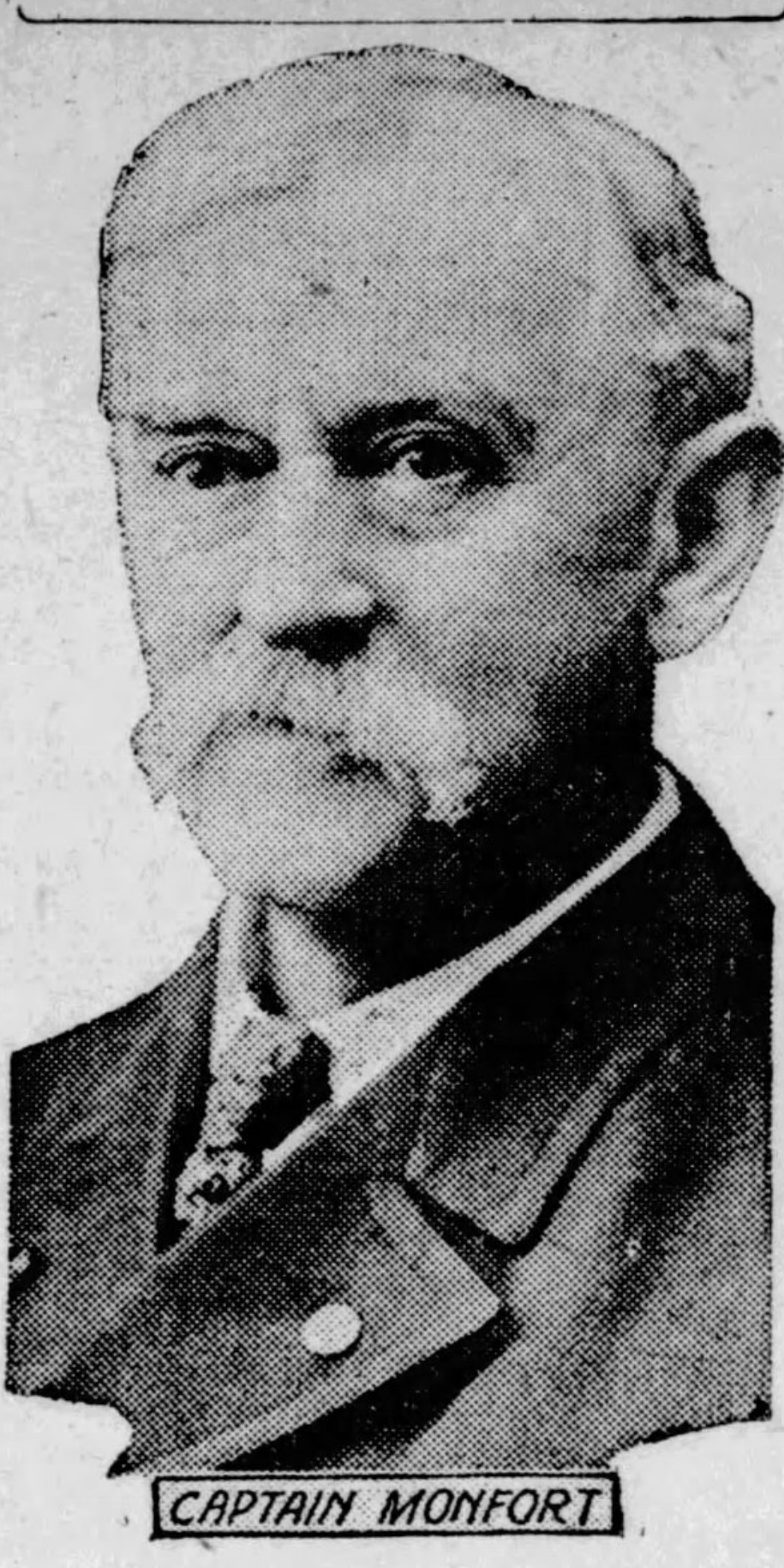
"We will have all the new submarines finished on time," Simon Lake, head of the torpedo company, said. "When they are finished they will be a match for any submarines in the world. They will be equipped with six torpedo tubes each. Beyond that, I can give you no details of their construction, for the government realizes it has to protect the new designs."

Can't Give Warning.

"Could these new submarines warn a merchant vessel before firing on it?" Mr. Lake was asked.

"No, I don't see how they could," he replied. "Their maximum speed under water is a little more than 10 knots an hour. The Lusitania could make 25 knots an hour easily. A battleship can make more than 20 easily. Some torpedo boat destroyers make well over 30. A submarine obviously cannot sompete with them in speed under water and if the submarine comes to the surface it would probably be hit. So the submarine has no choice but to fire first."

Want Monfort for Commander-in-Chief



CAPTAIN MONFORT

At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Washington, beginning on Monday, September 27, there will be chosen a commander-in-chief. Veterans home from the late state encampment in Ohio say that every post in their order in Ohio is united in the purpose to elect Capt. E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati commander-in-chief.

GERMANS WON'T LET TURKEY SEEK PEACE

Seize All Premises Where Spark of Opposition Shows.

Rome, July 15.—Reliable reports from Constantinople convey the information that the sentiment there in favor of a separate peace is continually growing, but that the Germans are seizing all premises and offices wherein any spark of the conflagration which would inevitably destroy them might start. The Germans dominate the situation solely by force.

$80,000,000 IN SHRAPNEL

Allies Place Record Order With the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Philadelphia, July 15.—An order for $80,000,000 worth of shrapnel for the allies—the largest order yet placed in the United States by the warring countries at one time and with any company—has been closed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

"Naughty Boys" of French Army Heroes of the Front

London, July 17.—The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper writes:

I have spoken with many wounded soldiers, but those that have made the greatest impression on me were the men of the North African division. No matter whether they be Moors, who have in their youth fought against France in their deserts, or youngsters incorporated in the famous "Bat 'd 'Af," the Naughty Boys of France, they all show a magnificent courage. The Zouaves, too, the baggy trousered men with the devil-may-care air, have fought and bled for France and are now in the front line of trenches.

Limping along on crutches the other day I met a fair-haired youngster who belongs to the regiment of the Naughty Boys. With a dreamy look in his eyes he told me his adventures since Charleroi, which they retook seven times at the point of the bayonet.

Cut Way Out.

After Charleroi, during the retreat, they were surrounded by the Prussian Guard. The Naughty Boys furled their flag, so that it should not fall into the hands of the enemy, and then cut their way out of the circle.

Coming down in the retreat, they met the Prussian Guard again, near Rheims, just after that regiment had marched through the town to the music of fife and drum. It was in the marches of Saint Gond that the second encounter took place, and "Rosalio," as they call the bayonet, played another important role. This time they met the advancing gray-coated hordes with machine gun fire and split great holes in their ranks.

"It was a fine concert," said the boy. "We began with an overture played by the mitraillouses, then we joined in with our rifles and a little later the chef d'orchestro, old Foch, told the soixantequinze to play the finale. That just about finished them, but as soon as the bombardment stopped we were at them with "Rosalie," and made them dance to our tune.

Through Germans' Lines.

"The first row of Germans stood stockstill like mummies. We saw some of those behind begin to run. That did it. We cut right through them, and then charged back again to cut down the remaining men. Then we went back and the artillery polished them off.

"After the Marne, the Naughty Boys were sent to help block the road to Calais, where twenty German army corps were massed for conquest. When the worst was over in Flanders the "Bat 'd 'Af" were hurried back in motor cars to Tracy le Val, to bar the way to Compiegne. Here they were fated to meet the Prussian Guard again.

"At that time Tracy le Val was the weakest point in the French line. Dominated by hills on which the enemy had mounted artillery, the Germans were able to attack at will, but the Naughty Boys held on. This is the story of how they held the enemy at bay.

"For seven hours the battle raged without either side being able to claim an advantage. Then, when their dead were piled high on the field, the Germans retired for the last time.

Extraordinary Deeds.

"Some of the individual deeds were extraordinary. A sergeant engaged in single combat with a German non-commissioned officer. They chased each other round and round a tree for twenty minutes. Then the sergeant caught his adversary in the ribs with his bayonet and forced him to come into the open.

"They struggled like primitive men, half fighting, half wrestling. They fell and rolled over and over each other. All the time the main battle was raging around them. First one came on top and tried to beat the life out of the other; then the under man would give a twist of his limbs and become top dog.

"Presently the German became weaker and weaker, and the men remained locked together for some moments. Not a word was spoken, but the men seemed to understand each other perfectly, and they broke away, crawled a few feet apart and sat up and smiled.

"After a rest they began again. This time the German tried to butt the Frenchman in the stomach with his head, a form of attack which aroused the sergeant's wrath. He determined to teach the German a lesson in the art of 'la boxe anglaise,' as witnessed by him at the Paris Wonderland.

"It must have been an erie sight, that of those two men engaged in deadly combat, in complete oblivion of the groans of the dying and the bullets flying around.

"'La boxe anglaise' not meeting with its anticipated success, the sergeant tripped up his man and sat on him. The Frenchman made signs that he was now top dog, and that the fight was over; the German replied by making a sudden move that sent the sergeant sprawling.

"Just as the German rose to his feet to throw himself on his fallen adversary a bullet struck him in the heart and he fell dead. The sergeant then found his rifle and resumed his place in the firing line."

ORDUNA ATTACK UPSETS BELIEF GERMANS WILL STOP

Washington, July 17.—News of the attack on the Cunarder Orduna upset the theory of some officials here that Germany, while not yielding in the American diplomatic demands that unarmed ships be warned of attack in accordance with international law, was in practice observing that procedure.

On that theory much hope had been built for the successful effect of the diplomatic representations brought about by the Lusitania disaster. In support of their theory, officials had pointed out that the British ships Armenian and Anglo-Californian, on both of which American lives were lost, were warned in accordance with law before attacked. Inasmuch as both attempted to escape—and one actually did—the United States held it could give its subjects in those cases no relief.

The view that Germany was now conducting her submarine warfare in accordance with the principles for which the United States contends has been so confidently entertained in official quarters that the attack on the Orduna came as little less than a shock. Only yesterday Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, expressed to Secretary Lansing his confidence that there would not be another disaster like the Lusitania's.

WELSH MINERS STRIKE, DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT

More Than 150,000 Lay Down Their Tools in South Wales in Face of Proclamation.

London, July 15.—Out of the various manifestations of unrest in the British labor field shown since the outbreak of the war, there developed today what may provoke, unless an early solution is found, one of the most serious strikes in the history of the country.

More than 150,000 men already have laid down their tools, thereby shutting down virtually all the mines in the Welsh coal fields which supply steaming coal for the British navy.

The British government, using for the first time the authority granted by the so-called munitions measure, ruled that the miners must not strike, a royal proclamation to this effect having been issued yesterday. The miners' answer to this proclamation was to go on strike.

Though subject to a heavy daily fine for striking and though urged by their leaders to allow their demands for higher pay to be arbitrated, the miners threw aside all advice and today refused to take up their picks, thus not only stopping the mines, but leaving idle the mine railways and some ships engaged in coal transport.

Theoretically the government is empowered to check the strike forthwith, but it is a puzzling problem how the fines authorized under the munitions measure are to be enforced.

No rioting in the strike district has been reported.

The men's leaders have called a conference in the hope of reaching a settlement, and the whole country is watching the outcome of the case, which is to be a test of the government's power to force labor to arbitrate in the face of the men's contention, though not of the leaders, that having made their demands, there is nothing to arbitrate.

Martial law is in effect throughout South Wales, though no formal proclamation has been issued. Troops are on guard along the government railroads and at all docks.

The number of men who went out surprised even the few agitators who had been most active. It had been expected that not more than 42,000 would answer the call.

It is believed that the strike will soon be ended. President Walter Runciman of the Board of Trade, has gone to Cardiff and is working with the leaders opposed to the strike to effect a compromise.

A meeting of the executive committee of the South Wales union was called for this forenoon to confer with representatives of the board of trade, but the rank and file of the miners are obdurate and the government proclamation seems only to have stiffened their resolution to stand firm in their demands.

Men who strike in the face of the government prohibition are subject to a fine of $5 a day, in default of which they may be imprisoned.

WAR HITS DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Production of Stones Practically Stopped—Brisk Trade in U. S.

London, July 16.—One German industry that the British blockade is unable to touch relates to diamonds. When the war broke out a German syndicate found itself with a stock of rough diamonds worth over $7,000,000, which had been bought in German Southwest Africa. This syndicate now hires expert Belgian cutters at low wages and disposes of the stones in the United States by way of Holland.

The United States is now practically the only country buying diamonds, and the market there seems as brisk as ever.

Production of stones has practically stopped since the mines of South Africa are closed down, their engineering staffs disbanded and native laborers repatriated. It will take a long time after peace is declared before the industry is restored to its old proportions.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies—To sell the best medicated toilet soap. An everyday necessity. Fast seller; no traveling. Free sample. Antiseptine Co., Canton, O.

Ladies do sewing at home; material furnished; no canvassing; stamped envelope. Acme Sales Co., Dept. 34, Denver, Colo.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women everywhere. Government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Interurban motormen, conductors, earn $80 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; details free. Address Box L-61, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no mater how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTINF FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

$20 may make you $20,000, $2 cash. $2 monthly; deed to lot, interest in two wells; one in Humble oil field within ten feet of producing oil wells. Particulars, Humble-Cypress Oil Company, 500 Commercial Building, Houston, Tex.

AGENTS.

Men of ideas and inventive abili should write for new "Lists of Needed Inve tions" patent buyers and "How to Get Yo Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Rando & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D.

$5.00 daily guaranteed hustler in ea territory calling on automobile owners introdu ing Orolo guaranteed carbon remover. Territ distributors also wanted. Orolo Manufacturi Co., Louisville, Ky.

We start you in a soap and toil goods business without a dollar; experience n necessary. Carnation Co., 3029 Easton ave., S Louis, Mo.

Speed indicators for cream separat ors, $3.00; guaranteed; literature free; agen wanted. Indicator, Mainesburg, Pa.

Agents—Big profits selling Bil Sunday books. Times Supply, Phila., Pa.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Farm for sale in northern Missour H. Hopper, Route 2, Box 20, Clarence, Mo.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyer Don't pay commissions. Write describing pr erty, naming lowest price. We help buyers loca desirable property free. American Investme Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Min

Send description of your farm ranch. We have cash buyers. Don't pay co mission. Write National Real Estate Exchan Association, Dept. No. 21, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted to hear from owner of good far for sale. Send cash price and description. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

POULTRY.

Day Old Chicks. Low prices for Ju delivery. Best winter layers are hatched July. Immediate delivery of strong, pure bloo stock, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wy dottes; our last hatch of the season, July 2 Catalog free. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatche Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

LONDON TO LOSE AS WORLD BANK, IS BELIEF

German Paper Gives Picture of Financial Situation.

Berlin, July 19.—The Vossische Zeitung claims first-hand authority for the following picture of the state of feeling in the London financial world:

The assurance and sense of security which at the beginning animated all England from the premier to the man in the street has given place to a skeptical view. What was at first discounted in advance as a brilliant stroke of business has assumed gradually the character of a dead losing investment, and what would have been sold at first only at the highest rate of profit would now be gladly dumped on the market.

The paper also predicts that London is going to lose, after the war, its unique position as the world's money market.

SOUTHPORT MAYOR RUDYARD KIPLING

Photo by American Press Association.

In the accompanying photograph, on the right, in civilian's clothes, is shown Rudyard Kipling, the author, at Southport, England, where he aided in the recruiting campaign for the British army. The picture was taken at one of Lord Derby's recruiting meetings. With Mr. Kipling is the mayor of Southport—in regulation army uniform.

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FOR SALE—FARMS.

Lake View Farm
215 Acres, 20 Cows, Tools.

Owner forced to sell has just reduced pri $1,000 to move it at once; remarkable bargai delightfully situated near all convenience overlooks large beautiful lake; rolling fields 75 tons hay beside other crops; spring an brook-watered pasture for 35 cows; 40 acre wood; fine buildings; 10-room house, runni water, 70-ft. basement barn, big horse bar tool house; maple shade. If taken now you g 20 cows, two 3-year-old heifers, 3 yearli heifers, lot of machinery, for only $7,700; eas terms. Full details and traveling direction page 30, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 38." Writ today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Far Agency, Station 105, University Block, Syr cuse, N. Y.

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Would you like to know how to multiply, add subtract and divide large figures instantly i your head? Then send for our book containi these wonderful trick problems. Interesting, en tertaining. Only 25c, postpaid. THE LICA CO., Box 130, Bay City, Mich.

MAGAZINES 1-3 PRICE

All leading 15c magazines, postpaid, 7c for la month's, previous numbers 6c; by the year 9c All 25c, 35c magazines, last month, 10c; previ months, 8c; yearly at cheaper rates. Complete bargain list free. Economy Magazine Exchange 1205 N. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PRINCESS AIDS WOUNDED WHILE HUSBAND FIGHTS

Wife of Prince Arthur of Connaught Busy.

London, July 17.—While Prince Arthur of Connaught is "doing his bit" at the front on the staff of Gen. French the princess has joined the nursing staff at St. Mary's hospital, Baddington.

The royal nurse, who was Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife, takes no privileges in hospital work, but goes through the daily routine of dressing wounds and waiting on invalid soldiers.

She has been on the hospital staff the past fortnight.

JUST A FEW LEFT AT THIS PRICE

Lawn Swing $4.33

Orders for this swing have been pouring in from all over the country. Our readers have shown fine appreciation of a real bargain. There are about fifty more of these swings still to be sold—you can still secure one for $4.33. After these are gone you will have to resort to your local store—and pay 50 per cent more. First come, first served. Send in your order now.

$4.33 F. O. B. FACTORY

Weight is only 115 lbs., so freight cost is small.

The general usefulness of these swings is amazing. Every member of the family from the little tots to grandaddy will love to rest in it, to enjoy it.

THIS SWING WILL LAST FOR MANY YEARS

This swing is nine feet high, suitable for any reasonable stress. The seats hang from strong axles, and swing evenly and easily from the slightest foot-pressure on the footrest. The handsome crimson coat of enamel paint will not fade, blister or flake. Send for your swing. Save 50 per cent. Send today.

Address Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio.